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THE

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DAILY AND WEEKLY,

And circulates in Thirty-two States and Territories.

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Political and News

PAPER

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FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bank Note Printing Controversy Settled.

The Proposition of the Pacific R. R. Co. Considered at a Cabinet Meeting.

The Grasshopper Sufferers to be Classified.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1875.

Decision by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A request having been made to the Commissioner of the Land Office to construe the act of June 22, 1874, for the relief of settlers on railroad lands, so as to permit the Union Pacific Railroad Company to select lands containing coal and iron in lieu of agricultural lands, proposed to be released in favor of actual settlers, the Commissioner replies that the act of June last provides that nothing therein contained shall in any manner be so construed as to enlarge or extend any grant to any such railroads. Your company receives all its coal and iron lands, without diminution on account of the claim of any settler. To allow you in addition to surrender lands purely agricultural, and take the reserved coal land of greatly increased value, would, in my judgment, materially enlarge your grant, and would, therefore, be in express violation of the act under which the claim is presented.

The Proposition of the Pacific Railroad.

The matter of the communication of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was one of the subjects before the Cabinet to-day, and the different members present expressed their individual views upon the proposition of President Dillon. Though, of course, it remains for the Secretary of the Treasury to decide what recommendation he will make to Congress on the subject, it seems not unlikely that some arrangement will be agreed upon between the Government and the railroad company, provided some changes are made in their offer which will be more acceptable than the proposition now at hand. This, it is thought, would be preferable to commencing a series of suits.

The views expressed by the Cabinet were favorable, but they suggested that the changes necessary to be made by the company should be in relation to the details of adjustment and times of payment. The amount the company offer is more than one-half of the transportation and five per cent. which the Government claims, and this, it is said, is more than the Government would obtain even admitting the suit on five per cent. should be decided in its favor.

The Bank Note Printing Controversy.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, at their meeting to-day, settled the bank note printing controversy. A vote to have one impression printed outside of the Treasury Department was lost by a vote of five yeas to six nays, and a proposition to have two impressions printed outside was agreed to. This is to apply not only to national bank notes, but to greenbacks. A majority of the committee—seven for and four against—favor a distinctive paper for all Government securities, and leave it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury what class of paper it shall be. The subject of water-proofing the notes was ordered to be referred by the Secretary of the Treasury to a skilled committee of three experts, who shall report as to whether it is available, and if so, what is a fair equivalent. The committee took no action on the printing of the postoffice and revenue stamps and fractional currency, which will leave the printing where it now is, divided between the Treasury and private firms.

Relief for Grasshopper Sufferers.

The general order from the War Department, with reference to carry out the provisions of an act of Congress, approved February 10, 1875, to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers upon the western frontiers, says: It is ordered by the President that the commanders of the departments of the Platte, Missouri and Dakota shall as soon as he made as soon as is practicable, an enrollment of the inhabitants of the States and territories within those departments who have been rendered destitute by the ravages aforesaid, which enrollment will be in large measure, group families together, giving the name of each person entitled to relief, children under twelve years of age to be rated separately. Applicants for supplies should make a statement, on the blanks furnished them, of their resources convertible with safety to the families into a supply of food, and the names of such persons as may be found to have resources so convertible shall not be placed on the rolls until such resources are exhausted.

Republican Caucus.

At an adjourned Republican caucus to-night, there were not more than fifty or sixty members of the House present, but no Senators. Discussion took place on a motion made last night by Mr. Smith, of Virginia, to strike out of the bill reported from the caucus committee the section making the carrying or exhibiting of arms at the Southern polls for the purpose of intimidating voters, etc., a penal offence.

The motion to strike out the section was finally adopted by a large majority. The bill, as thus amended, was then directed to be reported to the House. It authorizes the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases conditionally, increases the election machinery as applicable to the Southern States, and abolishes the severe penalties and violations of its provisions.

Railroad Subsidies.

During the debate in the Senate to-day on the Portland, Dallas & Salt Lake Railroad bill, Mr. Frelinghuysen said the Committee on Railroads during this session had before them six or seven bills providing for subsidies. The Committee had considered them carefully, and had heard arguments, and had concluded they would not report any of these bills favorably to the Senate. Many of these bills thus treated, he said, had infinitely more merit than the one under consideration.

The Board of Health

make the following report for the week: Nuisances abated, 360; cases of death investigated, 7; burials at public expense, 5; patients treated by physicians to the poor, 232; cost of medicine to the poor, $62.98; dead animals removed, 42; loads of garbage removed, 179; privies cleaned, 585. The articles of food condemned were: Beef, 361 pounds; veal, 57 pounds; bacon, 12 pounds; chickens, 5; turkeys, 4; cabbage, 19 heads; eggs, 368 dozen.

Appropriation for the Centennial.

The House Committee on Appropriations agreed to recommend an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to defray the expenses attending the displays of the several Departments of the Government at the Centennial Exposition.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy.

A. H. Whitney telegraphed from Philadelphia, saying he will be here to-morrow to testify before the Committee on Ways and Means relative to the Pacific Mail subsidy.

Extra Session of the Senate.

It now appears that the treaties pending in the Senate will necessitate an extra session of that body, and the President will soon issue his proclamation for that purpose.

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts for the week ending February 6th, were: At New York, $2,980,-804; Boston, $379,280; Philadelphia, $202,-795; Baltimore, $82,603; New Orleans for the week ending January 30, $23,769.

A Railroad Bill Rejected.

The Senate, by a vote of 2 yeas to 26 nays, refused to order to a third reading the Portland, Dallas & Salt Lake railroad bill, Messrs. Cameron and Flanagan being the only Senators who voted in the affirmative.

The Duty on Melado.

The Ways and Means Committee, to-day, agreed to amend the new revenue bill so that melado will pay sugar duty.

Accident.

Representative Beck had his wrist broken by a fall on the ice last evening, and is confined to his house to-day.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 13, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising, followed by falling, barometer; northerly winds, colder, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and possibly light snow on the coast.

A SLIGHT error occurred in our "weather" item yesterday. Instead of "on Tuesday, the 6th November," the line should have read, "Tuesday, 6 A. M."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 12, 1875.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports for the week, 104,163 bales; last year, 128,580; total to date, 2,736,003; last year, 2,826,444. Exports for the week, 72,589; last year, 69,-817; total to date, 1,530,745; last year, 1,518,-085. Stock at all United States ports, 847,-894; last year, 818,330; stock at all interior towns, 137,494; last year, 157,448; stock at Liverpool, 758,000; last year, 622,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 298,-000; last year, 349,000.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1875.

SENATE.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a report of the Engineers in regard to the survey and cost of extending the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal from Cumberland, Md., to Pittsburgh. Ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

Credentials of a Rhode Island Senator.

Mr. ANTHONY (R. I.) presented the credentials of Ambrose E. Burnside as United States Senator from Rhode Island for six years from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

The President's Arkansas Message.

During the morning hour Mr. CLAYTON moved that the President's message on Arkansas affairs be taken up, for the purpose of having it referred.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised a point of order that it could not be done, as by the recent rule of the Senate, committees must be called in order, and nothing but unanimous consent could set that rule aside. He, therefore, objected to taking up the message now.

Mr. CLAYTON withdrew his motion.

The District of Columbia Bill.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Sargent to provide for the election of a Delegate to Congress, and it was rejected—21 to 29.

Mr. MORTON submitted a substitute for the third section so as to provide that of the three commissioners to govern the District two shall be elected by the qualified voters of the District and one be appointed by the President.

Mr. SARGENT moved to amend so as to provide that two shall be appointed by the President and one elected by the qualified voters.

After debate Mr. Sargent's amendment to provide for the election of one commissioner, instead of two, was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 23.

Mr. Morton's amendment as amended by Mr. Sargent was rejected—yeas 13, nays 38.

Mr. ALLISON moved an amendment to the ninety-fourth section to provide that claims presented and allowed under the act of June 20th, 1874, shall be presented for exchange within four months after the passage of this act, and that nothing in this act shall be construed to pledge the Government to the payment of debts of the District or of the cities of Washington or Georgetown other than the fifty year bonds provided for in the act of 1874.

After discussion Mr MORTON gave notice that to-morrow he would move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback.

Pending the discussion on the amendment of Mr. Allison to the bill to provide a Government for the District, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Revenue Bill.

After the reading of the journal to-day, on motion of Mr. DAWES, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill. Mr. E. H. Roberts obtained the floor and made an elaborate speech.

Mr. KELLEY followed. He began by saying that the imposition of war taxes in a time of peace was as ill-judged as it was inopportune. He differed from the majority of his colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, and attributed the present financial disaster and embarrassed condition of the country to our vicious system of legislation.

Pension Appropriation Bill.

At the close of Mr. Kelley's speech, further consideration of the Revenue bill was postponed, and the House took up the Pension Appropriation bill.

Private Bills.

Objection was made to the consideration of the pension bill, and the private calendar was taken up, and a large number of private bills acted upon.

A bill for the relief of certain loyal creditors whose moneys were confiscated by the Confederate Congress in Louisiana, providing for the distribution of $293,334 *pro rata*, was reported by the committee. Much opposition was manifested to it, and finally, without taking a final vote on it, the House adjourned.

ARKANSAS.

Report of the Grand Jury as to the Existence of White Leagues in the State.

LITTLE ROCK, February 12.—Some time since one hundred and ninety-five ex-Federal soldiers published a statement that a reign of terror existed in this State, and that they had carried their rives in their hands for ten years. On the promulgation of this statement, Gov. Garland directed the Prosecuting Attorney to have the parties summoned before the Grand Jury, then in session, and if the facts as stated were found to be true, that the guilty parties be prosecuted. He also sent a special message to the Legislature, advising the enactment of more severe laws than are now contained on the statute books for the punishment of Ku-Klux, in case it was thought the law was not already sufficiently severe. The report of the Grand Jury is published to-day, in which they state that, after a month of the pariods were examined, and the jury was not able, after diligent questioning, to find a single instance in which any man had been deprived of his right to vote or any other right; but, on the contrary, unbroken quiet prevails.

The report concludes as follows: The charges made as to intimidation and terrorism were confessedly based not upon personal or positive information, but merely upon public rumor and newspaper reports, and the evidence as to the existence of a secret organization known as the White League, or any similar organization, was absolutely nothing. We could find but one man who knew of any said to belong to such an organization, and upon summoning the party accused, we found that the organization to which he belonged, and upon which was based the rumor of his being a White Leagner, was the Knights of Pythias, an order similar in its character to Masons and Odd Fellows.

LEGISLATURES.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—At Charleston, West Virginia, yesterday, the vote for Senator in joint session of the Legislature stood: Camden, 31; Walker, 23; Price, 18; scattering, 13.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., February 12.—The vote in joint convention to-day stood: Ramsey, 56; Lochren, 50; Young, 33. Ramsey gained eight from yesterday.

Another attempt was made last night by the Ramsey men to arrange with the Davis Republicans for the withdrawal of both candidates and the concentration of the strength of both upon some other Republican, but with no result. The *Press*, a Republican organ, says the joint caucus adjourned until Gabriel's trumpet blows.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—In the Conservative caucus to-day, the motion to appoint a committee of three to draw up a plan of compromise, to be submitted to the Conservative caucus of the Legislature, providing for the distribution of $293,334 *pro rata*, was reported by the committee. Much opposition was manifested to it, and finally, without taking a final vote on it, the House adjourned.

ST LOUIS.

Investigation Into the Recent Jail Delivery.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—In the investigation into the recent jail delivery here before United States Commissioner Clarke, to-day, G. O. Taylor, a prisoner in jail, testified that he had arranged with the counterfeiters to escape with them, and that on the night of the escape John Hoode, night guard, who is under arrest, came to his cell, and said to him: "Look out; get ready. The boys are going out to-night." He was to furnish part of the money necessary to procure their escape, but his friends failed to get it to him. Nevertheless, after the guards had been seized on the night of the delivery, one of the counterfeiters came to his cell, and tried to unlock his door, but the key would not fit, and he was not, therefore, released. He never saw any money paid to either of the guards, but his testimony was very damaging to Hoode, implicating him directly in the escape.

A COUNCIL OF Sovereigns of Industry was organized three months since at St. Johnsbury, Vt. During that period the members have made joint purchases to the amount of $2,800, saving, it is claimed, $1,200 as the difference between the wholesale and retail rates.

AN effort is now making in Boston to organize a workingman's social club, or clubs, similar in character to the institutions in England organized by the Rev. Thomas Jolly and others, and which have been very successful. Edward Everett Hale is active in this Boston movement.

SECOND EDITION

HARRISBURG.

Petition in Favor of the Passage of a Free Pipe Law.

A Resolution to Investigate a Philadelphia Member's Character.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 12, 1875.

SENATE.

Petitions Presented.

From 4,000 citizens of Philadelphia, asking for an appropriation of $200,000 for the establishment of a State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane.

Petitions of like import from citizens of Berks, Tioga, Lycoming, York, Beaver, Bradford and Lancaster counties.

Mr. DAVIS presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade praying for such action on the Free Pipe bill as will protect the interests of the State and preserve the petroleum trade to the commercial emporium of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HERR presented a petition from a large number of citizens of the State in favor of the passage of a Free Pipe law.

Gunpowder.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Allegheny, introduced a bill to prevent the storing, receiving or hauling of gunpowder within the corporate limits of boroughs and cities.

Bills Passed Finally.

Defining limitation in prosecutions for forgery.

To permit postage stamps to be issued to the Lieutenant Governor.

A joint resolution providing for the pay of the Sergeant-at-Arms, Clerk and witnesses in the investigation ordered by the Senate as to the liability of the expenses incurred by the State in suppressing the Susquehanna riot.

Notaries Public.

Jno. O'Neill, of Titusville, and Geo. Ross, of Oil City, were appointed by the Governor as notaries public for a term of three years.

A Committee on Cities of the Third Class.

A special committee was appointed, to which will be referred all matters relating to the municipal affairs of cities of the third class.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.

A large number of petitions were presented and properly referred.

No Adjournment to Wednesday.

Mr. YEAKEL submitted the following:

Resolved, That when the House adjourns to-day, if the Senate concurs, it be to meet again on Wednesday at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely.

The question debated by Messrs. Morgan (Lawrence), Brown (Erie), Parker, Good and Yeakel, when it was agreed to—yeas 130, nays 43.

A Session on Saturday Defeated.

Mr. MORGAN, of Lawrence, submitted a resolution that House rule No. 53 be amended as to provide for a session on Saturday. Not agreed to.

No Leave of Absence.

Mr. GERR submitted the following, which was laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That no leave of absence be granted any member for the next ten days, except on account of sickness.

Investigating a Member's Character.

Mr. WITHINGTON submitted the following:

WHEREAS, It is alleged by certain citizens of Philadelphia, that Wm. H. Rhawn, gold, a member of the House, while he was a candidate for election to the seat he now holds, did commit acts in strict and gross violation of the Constitution and election laws passed in pursuance thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections be fully empowered to investigate said case and the charges made in the petition, and to that end they be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Mr. WOLFE called for the reading of the report of the committee of the Senate in relation to the petition in connection therewith. He claimed that that case was precisely similar to the one now proposed to be brought before the House, and the arguments of the committee of the Senate were equally applicable. He hoped the House would reject the resolution.

Mr. FAUNCE did not think the cases were parallel, and hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. LUSK favored the resolution.

Mr. HUHN hoped it would be along while before the House would establish the precedent of appointing a committee to investigate the character of its members. He was the effect of the resolution would be under consideration, and he hoped it would not prevail.

After some further debate, participated in by Messrs. Morgan (Lawrence), Lusk and Parker, the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the matter was dropped, in order to permit Mr. Mitchell to submit a minority report of the Committee on Judiciary General in relation to the investigation of the State Treasury, which was received, after which the House adjourned until 7½ o'clock P. M. next Monday.

Third Class Cities.

Cities of the third class will now receive special attention, as a special committee has been appointed, to which all matters pertaining to such cities will hereafter be referred. The bill relating to a change in the tax system in Allegheny City goes to that committee.

K.

FROM EUROPE.

A Levy for the Army Ordered in Spain.

Proceedings of the French Assembly.

THE SENATE BILL DEFEATED.

FRANCE.

The Senate Bill.

LONDON, February 12.—A Paris correspondent says: The points of yesterday's vote in the Assembly on the amendment to the Senate bill providing the manner of electing Senators are that it breaks up the majority of last week, and that it relieves the Bonapartists the grudge they had lost. After the vote which makes the Senate dependent on universal suffrage, the only modification possible is the restriction in the list of citizens eligible for Senatorship. This will so obviously lead to the election of ex-Imperial functionaries that it is expected the Committee of Thirty will withdraw the bill this evening. The consequence will probably be the dissolution of the Assembly.

PARIS, February 12.—In the Assembly the consideration of the Senate bill was resumed. General de Cissey ascended the tribune, and said President MacMahon had not authorized the Ministers to interfere in debate on constitutional bills, but the vote of yesterday alters the nature of the institutions proposed and deprives constitutional laws of that character without which the Conservative interests will be endangered. The Government must defend the Conservative interests. It cannot agree to yesterday's resolution of the Assembly, and informs you of this before the resolution is made final.

The announcement caused a profound sensation, and was followed by a strong debate.

Mr. Charneyran, of the Right Centre, denounced the votes of yesterday as Communistic revenge, and warned the Assembly that it was leading the country to an abyss. He declared that he and his friends would oppose the third reading of the bill as amended.

An amendment offered by M. Bordoux, of the Left, providing that each Department elect three Senators, was adopted. This was incorporated with the amendment of yesterday which provided that Senators should be chosen by the same electors as Deputies, and the entire amendment was then adopted as a substitute for the first clause of the bill by a vote of 380 yeas to 253 nays.

The remainder of the bill, including the amendments introduced by the Left defining the qualifications of persons eligible to the Senatorship, was adopted clause by clause.

A motion was then made to proceed to the third reading of the bill. This was rejected on a division of the House by a vote of 345 yeas to 357 nays. The Senate bill is therefore defeated.

M. Brisson, of the Extreme Left, declared that the Assembly had proved itself powerless, and moved that elections for a new Assembly be held on the 4th of April, 1875.

M. Waddington, of the Left Centre, argued that the last vote had only defeated one of the many plans for organizing a Senate, and he introduced a bill which provides for the appointment of Senators by the Assembly, Councils General, the colonies and the institute.

M. Van Train, Conservative Republican, submitted a bill proposing the election of Senators by a method similar to that employed in the election of President in the United States. He was opposed to a dissolution of the Assembly.

The Duke de Cazes declared that the ministers held themselves responsible for the declaration which they had been authorized to make by Marshal MacMahon through General de Cissey. He pointed out the dangers of dissolution, and reminds the Assembly of the pledges it had given in regard to constitutional law.

M. Gambetta made a speech, in the course of which he asserted that the Constitution would have been voted if the Ministry had not sheltered itself behind MacMahon's sword. He attributed the failure to princely ambition.

M. Chabaud la Tour, Minister of the Interior, opposed dissolution.

A demand for a vote of urgency on M. Brisson's motion was refused by 266 yeas to 407 nays.

The bills submitted by M. M. Waddington and Van Train were referred to the Committee of Thirty.

The Assembly adjourned until Monday.

The Wimpffen-Cassagnac Libel Case.

PARIS, February 12.—The trial of the action of libel brought by General Wimpffen against M. de Cassagnac, editor of *Le Pays*, for statements made in that journal concerning the plaintiff's conduct at Sedan, was opened to-day. Generals Ducrot, Lebrun, Galifet and others were examined.

CHINA.

The Succession to the Throne.

SHANGHAI, February 12.—A feeling of uncertainty prevails with regard to the succession to the Imperial throne. Although a son of Prince Chun has been elected under the title of Kwang Sew, it is thought possible that this arrangement may be disturbed. The rumors that Empress A Lon Te committed suicide after the death of the Emperor were unfounded. She is reported to be *enciente*. Should the issue be a son, he will be the legitimate heir. In the event of his accession to the throne, the Empress mother and Empress dowager would be appointed joint regents during his minority.

SPAIN.

Call for Troops.

MADRID, February 12.—A decree has been issued calling out 70,000 men for the army, 15,000 of these to be sent to Cuba. Exemption may be procured by the payment of 8,000 reals.

A Government Loan.

The Bank of Spain has advanced the Government 100,000,000 reals.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Home Rule in Ireland.

LONDON, February 12.—The Dublin *Irishman* says the home rule members of Parliament propose to formally submit a demand for the repeal of the act of union, and on its rejection they will withdraw in a body from the Imperial Parliament.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A fire in Hartford, Conn., destroyed $150,000 worth of property. Ives, Ingraham & Co., dry goods dealers, lost $100,000.

—The sale of the Pacific Mail Company's property at San Francisco creates a profound sensation there. It is considered the greatest sacrifice of real estate ever known in that city.

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has rendered a decision in the case of Jesse H. Pomeroy, the boy murderer, overruling the exceptions, and ordered judgment on the verdict. Pomeroy will, therefore, be sentenced to death.

—No testimony was taken in the Beecher trial in Brooklyn yesterday. Mr. Evarts did not reach the Court room until two o'clock, when he requested Judge Neilson to adjourn the case until Monday, which was accordingly done.

—A dispatch from Florence, Arizona Territory, states that a man supposed to be the notorious Kansas murderer, Bender, was captured in that neighborhood by two men, who had tracked him through western Texas and New Mexico. He will be taken to Silver City, New Mexico, for identification.

NOT INJURIOUS.

Answer to "Refiner"—His Facts and Logic—The Real State of the Case.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The article of "Refiner," published in your column yesterday, can be easily and briefly replied to. The statement made that Cleveland received 42 per cent per barrel advantage over Pittsburgh in the carriage of oil rests upon the declaration of a Cleveland paper, the *Leader*, of October, 1874, and is *true*. Under the pressure of competition, brought about by the fight of our oil refiners for their rights, the Lake Shore road right of way for oil across the city, and after our Refiners had begun to haul their oil to the Baltimore road, the Pennsylvania road made some concessions, but it required a fearful and costly struggle to obtain it. To speak of this as though it were a voluntary action is not in accord with the facts. Nor does it help "Refiner's" argument. The very object of the struggle was to get it to a point beyond the power of any railroad to thus crowd our refiners to severe and costly struggles.

The drawback referred to is the concession made in the competition developed, to certain refiners at Cleveland, and in this case. Does "Refiner" mean to say, that our Refiners have the advantages in freight they are entitled to, in view of the distance between here and Philadelphia, as long as the Pennsylvania road is actually engaged in carrying that from Cleveland? Can he honestly say that the rate is as low in ratio as that of other freight? He knows it is not.

As to his double proposition that the passage of the Pipe bill will drive refining away from Pittsburgh, and to injure the Columbia Conduit Company, he proves too much, if he proves anything. The assumption is that the privilege to lay a Pipe Line to Philadelphia will enable them to send oil to Philadelphia cheaper than to Pittsburgh. *They have a charter to lay a Pipe to Philadelphia now.* Why don't they lay their pipes? If they can compete against a Pittsburgh Pipe Line, they can certainly compete against the railroads. Does "Refiner" imagine that that line remains unbuilt, out of benevolence towards the railroads? If so, will they not be benevolent toward a Pittsburgh Pipe Line?

"Refiner" argues as if the Free Pipe bill were a special law, in the interest of the Columbia Conduit Company. It is a *Free* Pipe bill,—a general law, under which as many pipe lines can be laid as the demands of business may require. Hence if it were true that the Columbia Conduit line were laid direct to Baltimore, it has nothing to do with the merits of the Free Pipe bill. It is a measure that enables Pennsylvania to hold within her limits her oil refining trade. Admit that the trade is transferred to Philadelphia,—that is a Pennsylvania city. But the reflection of "Refiner" that selfishness, only, led the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce to favor the Free Pipe bill, is not complimentary to his sagacity. Does he not imagine it possible that honorable men may be convinced of error, and change opinions from conviction, and not from personal interest? Does he have better, a more elaborate reply, if "Refiner" thinks enough of his statements to attempt to maintain them. CITIZEN.

MEETINGS

☞ATTENTION SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS—Primary Meetings will be held in accordance with rules adopted by the Republican City Executive Committee,

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1875,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., at PATTERSON'S STABLE, Fourth avenue, AT HAGER'S OFFICE, 69 Grant street, and SCHOOL HOUSE, Ross street, to nominate Councilmen, Aldermen and Ward officers to be voted for Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1875. By order of

JOS. PHILLIPS,
THOS. A. PHILLIPS,
Second Ward City Ex. Com.

feb2:38

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION, }
PITTSBURGH, February 6, 1875. }

☞IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORdinance entitled "An Ordinance amending Section 6 of an Ordinance entitled 'An Ordinance providing for the Assessment of the Valuation of Taxable Property, ordained October 26, 1872,'" passed December 28, 1874, and approved January 1, 1875, notice is hereby given that the BOARD OF REVISION will meet on the following named days to revise the several wards, as hereinafter stated:

February 17—Third and Fourth wards,
February 18—Fifth and Sixth wards,
February 19—Seventh and Eighth wards,
February 20—Ninth and Tenth wards,
February 22—Eleventh ward,
February 23—Twelfth and Thirteenth wards,
February 24—Fourteenth Ward,
February 25—Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards,
February 26—Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards,
February 27—Nineteenth and Twentieth wards,
March 2—Twenty-first ward,
March 3—Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards,
March 3—Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards,
March 4—Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh wards,
March 5—Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards,
March 6—Thirtieth and Thirty-first wards,
March 8—Thirty-second and Thirty-third wards,
March 9—Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth wards,
March 10—Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh wards,
March 11—First and Second wards,

By order of B. F. KENNEDY, Chairman.
THOS. H. PHELPS, Secretary. feb

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞RELIGIOUS—THE REV. D. R. KERR, D. D., will occupy the pulpit of the First U. P. Church, Union avenue, Allegheny, on SABBATH MORNING, the 14th, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞LIBERTY ST. M. E. CHURCH, corner of Liberty and Fourth Sts., Rev. R. T. MILLER, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers are cordially invited. Seats free.

☞OSCAR HUGO

PREACHES TO-MORROW, as follows, viz.:

In the MORNING in FOURTH U. P. Church, corner Penn avenue and 17th street.

In the AFTERNOON, in Allegheny, FIFTH U. P. Church, on Irwin avenue.

In the EVENING in THIRTY-SEVENTH Street Baptist Church, below Butler street.

Subject—"The Bible, the Public Schools and the Scriptural Sabbath, the Strongholds of our Liberties."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER

LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.,

No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

Groceries Sold to Private Families at Wholesale Prices.

Flour, per bbl	$5 00
Flour, per bag	1 40
8 cans Tomatoes, 3 lbs	1 00
8 cans Corn	1 00
11 Glass Jelly	1 00
10 lbs A Sugar, white	1 00
6 bottles Pickles	1 00
5 cans Peaches, 3 lbs	1 00
16 lbs Gloss Starch	1 00
24 bars Soap	1 00
5 cans Green Peas	1 00
6 cans Beans	1 00
5 cans Pineapple	1 00
5 cans Cherries	1 00
5 cans Strawberries	1 00

☞Roast Coffee, 25 and 27 cents.
☞No charge for boxing or drayage.

D. M. JENKINS,
20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WILLING to work, desires to engage with an intelligent practical farmer for the coming season. Good references. Address J. W. PORTER, No. 173 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, Pa. fe1

WANTED—INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY BANK STOCK in exchange for splendid suburban lot, suitable for country seats, only three miles from City Hall, and yet outside of city limits and clear of excessive taxation. It is a sure investment, being located where prices have not been inflated and future valuation must be very great. Apply to PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE CO., No. 127 Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street. fe1

TO-LET.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT NEW RESIdence, 12 rooms; finely finished in walnut woods and shutters, gas throughout, good range, gold papered; best location on the Parks in Allegheny. Possession immediately. Yearly rent $1,600. Apply to J. L. RUSSELL & SON, 119 Fifth avenue. fe13

TO LET—WITH BOARDING, TWO desirable nicely furnished rooms, suitable for man and wife, or single gentlemen. Inquire No. 8 Eighth street. fe11:m7

TO LET—STORE ROOM NO. 1 SIXTH STREET, old St. Clair street, now a Sewing Machine Office and Room. Good business stand.

TO LET—STORE ROOM AND DWELLING, No. 170 Smithfield street. Possession immediately. J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street. ja1:10

TO LET—TWO OR THREE NICE UNfurnished rooms, third floor of house in pleasant location. Would prefer to let them as place for storage of furniture. Address G. A. R., Box A, GAZETTE office.

TO LET—TWO LARGE, CONNECTED dwelling houses, 26 rooms each; gas, water, yard, etc.; suitable for a hotel; in good location, fronting on Water street and First avenue. Inquire of S. G. HIBBERT & SON, 42 Smithfield street. ja16:1:30:STATH

TO LET—CORNER OF TWENTYsixth street and Penn avenue, a room on second floor, 40 feet by 105 feet, with power sufficient to operate machinery for sash and door factory, or other manufacturing purposes. Inquire of SAMUEL LUCAS, on the premises.

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent apply to A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

TO LET—TWO ENTIRELY NEW AND elegantly finished dwelling houses, on Page street, Allegheny city. These houses contain 10 rooms each, with laundry and bath rooms, and are finished throughout in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. LEWIS, corner Seventh avenue and Grant street. jan18

TO LET—DRY GOODS STORE,—FINE Dry Goods Store, No. 118 Federal street, Allegheny, now occupied by James Caldwell & Co. Possession given immediately. Size about 20 by 60 feet, high ceiling and well lighted.

Inquire of M. SWIFT DAVIS,
121 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT U. DAVIS,
112 Federal street, Allegheny.

TO-LET — LARGE, ELEGANT RESidence, corner Penn avenue and Page street, adjoining Pennsylvania Railroad depot, recently occupied by Alfred H. Ives house, carriage house and stabling. The house is in perfect order, being newly painted and papered throughout and thoroughly repaired and painted both inside and out, last summer. The house contains all modern conveniences, are invited to call on Manning, Low prices to suit. The grounds are planted in peach, apple and quince trees. This is a desirable residence for a family of means, and affords a splendid view of both cities. Possession given at any time. For terms, &c., apply to HART, LANG & CO., 172 and 174 Wood street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEATHER BELTING HOSE AND RUBBER at CHOATE & DUNN, No. 14 Market st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES AND BOILERS.—One 20 horse Fixed Engine and Boiler, one pair 20 feet by 38 inches, nearly new. JAMES HILL & CO., Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—FORTY SUPERIOR SECOND-HAND BOILERS, in good order, ranging from 30 inches to 44 inches in diameter, from 10 feet to 30 feet long; double and single under. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing promptly done at the WORKS, 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE. dec14

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK House of 9 rooms, range in kitchen, hot and cold water, gas throughout, good drainage, No. 225 North avenue, Allegheny. For further information inqu

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

THE President has ordered a classification to be made of sufferers by the grasshopper plague in Nebraska. This looks to aid being rendered them by the general Government.

SENSATIONAL correspondents from Washington have asserted that the President's Arkansas message was written by himself—which is true—and sent to Congress without having been submitted to the Cabinet—which is not true. We have authority for saying that every member of the Cabinet stands by the policy announced in that message, as they have individually stood by it since it was first broached by the President, more than a month since.

THE case now pending in the United States Supreme Court, of Mrs. Virginia L. Miner, against Happersett, a Missouri registering officer, for refusing to register her as a lawful voter, will decide the whole question as to a woman's right to vote under the Constitution as it now stands. Mrs. Miner claims the right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which gives the elective franchise to all "citizens" irrespective of sex. The decision is looked for with interest.

THE French Assembly is likely to adjourn without accomplishing anything of moment. The tendency of the report of the Committee of Thirty is to cause the election of Bonapartists to the Assembly, and thus put power in the hands of that faction. This will be resisted, and hence the dissolution is possible. The cause pursued by the Committee of Thirty is supposed to be inspired by the President, Marshal McMahon. It is thus thought that he has given advantage to the Imperialists, and this for a purpose. It is very certain that the Imperialists are unusually active and seeking to restore their shattered fortunes. The success of Alfonso naturally arouses the emulation of young Napoleon, and hence the activity of his supporters. It would not be a startling event were the current year to witness the restoration of the Napoleon dynasty in France.

THE Free Pipe bill has successfully passed its first trial in the Senate and House at Harrisburg, and was successful in both instances, as against its enemies. In the House, Mr. Long, by quickly apprehending the tactics of the opposition, and calling for the yeas and nays, defeated a recommittal. The vote taken, however, did not indicate the full strength of the bill, as there were votes for recommittal given through compliment, which will be for the bill when it comes up on its merits. In the Senate there was a clear majority in favor of the bill which now passes to a second reading. We notice the Western Senators were united in their vote, and carried their point by two majority. It is held by those who have closely watched affairs that the bill grows in strength daily, and is more popular on its merits now than it has at any time been. Much credit is due our members for their firm and yet courteous bearing, and yet for the energy with which they press the claims of this popular Western measure.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The primary meetings for most of the wards will be held this afternoon or evening, and we trust our Republican friends will look to it that good nominations are made. We cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that it is the Councils that control the question of taxation, and that, even were the subject of city officials—as Mayor, Treasurer, and Controller—legally before the people, the tax-paying interest does not centre there. Councils control appropriations, and these necessitate taxes. If the outlays are extravagant, the taxes will be onerous; and if the expenditures are light, the taxes are correspondingly light. The Mayor, Treasurer, and Controller are, at best, but executive officials, whose duty it is to give effect to the legislation that Councils may devise. Hence the officials in which the public is most interested are those who will control taxation, and regulate all the legislative features of the city government. These are the members of Council. They will levy taxes, manage expenses, order improvements, open streets, grade and pave them, build culverts, extend gas mains, and, in general, attend to all the affairs of a corporate character needed by the city to accommodate the people, and give life, vitality, and movement to all their material interests.

In many respects, these are the most important officials the people are called upon to elect. They control the heaviest taxes we are called upon to pay. The county and State taxation combined are a mere bagatelle to that levied for municipal purposes. And these taxes have a further influence on the value of property. City taxation serves to increase or lessen the salable value of real estate, and controls, in a measure, the income derivable from properties. Hence the interest of the people in the members of Council is immediate and direct. And their opportunity of making suitable selections is far greater than in cases where general officers are to be selected. The candidates are from each ward, and are, or ought to be, generally known to the citizens of the ward in which they reside. Thus unfortunate selections ought to be, and can be, entirely avoided. Thus the people have in their hands this combination with opportunity to mould their wishes. The [illegible] reverted [illegible] they have opportunity comes, if we believe them to exist? And if we fail to perform our obvious duty, are we justified in making wholesale charges against any? Attend the primaries, select good candidates, elect, and stand by them.

REVENUE MEASURES.

Congress has been brought face to face with the question of tariff as a means of revenue to the National Treasury. Thirty-five millions of dollars are needed, additional to what is now received, to meet the current expenses of the Government, and set apart one per cent. of the national debt, as required by law. The Committee of Ways and Means propose to raise this amount by an increased tax on whisky, tobacco, sugar, and the restoration of the ten per cent. on manufactured goods. We are not entirely disposed to criticise the method, as we recognize the fact that comprehensive measures are difficult to mature and act upon, in the short time at the disposal of Congress. What we do regret is, that the subject had not been broadly considered at an early day, or at least carefully and fully looked into.

1. Is it not possible to reduce expenses so as to *save* the $35,000,000 needed? We mentioned a few days since that the Navy Department costs, by over $10,000,000 a year more than it did a few years ago. Aside from the new vessels ordered to be built, the Department is managed on a larger scale than at former times. We submit that there is no need for this. Secretary Robeson is an ambitious man, and anxious to bring an inferior Department up in rank with those of larger importance. To do this he seeks large appropriations, and spends much money. We can imagine no reason why the country should be taxed to feed the vanity of any man. That this is what the large Naval appropriations mean cannot, we think, be successfully denied. Yet all this contravenes the custom and genius of the country. We have never sought to be a great Naval power, in the sense of having a large and well appointed and costly Navy. We have struggled for trading supremacy, and aimed to have a large commercial marine, but not to compete with European naval powers in the numbers, costliness, or even efficiency of our war vessels. Nor have we desired to experiment in new forms of naval operations, but have contented ourselves in the past with watching Europe, and noting the improvements there made. Thus we have avoided the expense, while reaping the advantage of European experiments. The wisdom of this policy was attested when, at the outbreak of the rebellion, the Monitor that was hastily devised to meet immediate exigencies, not only at once realized a new developed need, but revolutionized all pre-existing notions of naval warfare. Were we to go back to this policy, at least $10,000,000 could be saved in the Navy Department alone.

We have also been expending considerable amounts, under direction of the War Department, on forts, defenses, and in experiments of one kind or other. While we admit the general importance of this, we are of the opinion that in times of need, such expenditures can be dispensed with. The entire subject of coast and harbor defense is in a transition state, and it is far from clear that the old style forts, or that forts of *any* kind, constitute any real defense, as against iron clad vessels. Pending the development of intelligence, experimental constructions are not needed. Another $10,000,000 might have been saved here.

2. Could not measures have been devised to stimulate trade, and thus have increased the revenues of the Government? We present this point, not that we object, *per se*, to the taxes proposed to be levied, but because we feel that Congress ought to revive the trade of the country so as to provide revenues for the Government. Mr. Dawes makes a very significant showing on this point. He claims that the receipts and outgoes of the Government during the past several years stand as follows: In 1870, receipts $411,000,000, expenditures 309,000,000; 1871, receipts $383,000,000; expenditures $301,000,000; 1872, receipts $374,000,000, expenditures $277,000,000; 1873, receipts $333,000,000, expenditures $290,000,000; 1874, receipts $289,000,000, expenditures $287,000,000. The receipts for the first seven months in the last fiscal year were $168,000,000, and for the corresponding seven months this year $165,000,000, being a falling off of $3,000,000.

Admitting that taxation has been reduced and that this will account for a portion of the reduction in revenues, it still is true that the falling off in income recently has been through a decline in the volume of business. It must be evident that were the business of the country restored, sufficient revenue would be received, without any necessity for increased taxation. Thus the aims of the Government would be met, and the welfare of the people realized. We do not need, here, to suggest the measures necessary to start into activity trade, but regret that they have not been thought of, and legislation devised by which the interests of labor and capital would have been promoted, as well as those of the National Treasury. We have repeatedly indicated how this might be done. It is just at this point, we fear, that Congress will utterly fail, and thus, work serious evil to the Republican party. Had measures been devised to stimulate trade, and thus to inspire business activity, the people would have been gladdened, the Government finances improved, and a sense of gratitude inspired toward the Republican party. As it is, we judge the extra money desired will be obtained, at the expense of loss of popular good will. There is just a chance for right measures and we hope they may yet obtain.

PERSONAL.

SAXE will have poems in the March numbers of *Harper's* and *Scribner's Monthly*.

MLLE. MARTIN, of Paris, calls Edwin Booth "The fellow that looks like me." They are as much alike as two Boston beans.

THE Hon. Horatio King, ex-Postmaster General, married Miss Osborn, of Auburn, New York, Monday. Minister Bancroft gave the bride away.

ZACH CHANDLER was first elected Senator seventeen years ago, and on that occasion Ledyard, the son-in-law of General Cass and then a member of the Assembly, voted for Judge Christiancy, who now displaces Mr. Chandler.

MRS. WILLIAMS, relict of Stephen A. Douglas, has written a letter approving the plan of removing his remains to the University grounds and paying for a monument out of the funds derived from the sale of the present Douglas Park.

THE brilliant young Kentuckian who started last week in a Cunard steamer for England, with a copy of these memoirs of George IV., in his satchel, discovered half a dozen passengers who were crossing for the same purpose. The captain kindly permitted him to go ashore at Cape Race.

THE widow of the late Commander Cushing has sent by express to Alfred Iverson, of Georgia, a sword that was presented to that gentleman by citizens of Columbus, Ga., when he was a lieutenant of United States cavalry before the rebellion, but which had been captured during that conflict by Commander Cushing in one of his raids.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE German State Council has determined to prohibit the importation of American potatoes.

THE Adams Express Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of two per share.

[illegible] KENDALL, an American theatrical company, was accidentally poisoned [illegible] Thursday.

[illegible]ville, Pa., on Thursday, [illegible] & Co.'s planing mill [illegible]rwood's cheese factory insured.

[illegible]l murder case in [illegible] verdict of murder [illegible]ainst George [illegible]lling.

[illegible]ector of the [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible]ance of the [illegible]which he [illegible]ary.

[illegible]rs. Sophia [illegible]age, was [illegible]ning fire [illegible]y of a [illegible] fatally [illegible]

[illegible]iroad [illegible] Chi- [illegible]ights [illegible] 160 [illegible]ight [illegible]ago [illegible]rate

IRON AND STEEL.

Annual Meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association.

INTERESTING TRADE STATISTICS.

The annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association was held in Philadelphia on Thursday, when the accomplished Secretary, Mr. James M. Swank, presented his interesting and valuable report, from which we glean a few extracts.

In speaking of the

General Condition of the Iron Trade,

the Secretary says the decline in the world's demand for iron which commenced in 1873 has continued during 1874, and with the decline in demand there has ensued a resulting fall in prices. In all the iron producing countries less iron has been made in 1874 than was made in either 1872 or 1873. The reaction in 1874 has been as general and decided as the advance in 1872 was unexpected and bewildering. It has been felt most severely in the United States, but in the United Kingdom and in France and Germany the iron industry has been so much depressed all through the year that many iron works have been closed, and many others have been employed only a part of the time. In the United Kingdom the depression was very marked at the close of the year, and in some branches of the trade did not differ in degree from the general depression then existing in our own country. * * *

Foreign Competition.

The report then refers at length to the condition of the trade in Europe, and gives figures of comparison, showing the great depression. It is also noted that "A suggestive feature of the European iron trade of 1874 was the sharp competition of Belgian iron-masters in the supply of markets heretofore supposed to be entirely under British control. This competition not only extended to continental and distant markets, but it embraced even the markets of England itself. Official tables which have just appeared show that Belgium has greatly increased her export trade during the past year at the expense of the United Kingdom."

The Iron Trade of the United States.

The trade in the United States is next referred to, as follows:

"The condition of the iron trade in the United States during the past year has been extremely discouraging and embarrassing. In the summer of 1873 it became evident that the demand for iron was decreasing; the railroad companies were not taking so many rails as formerly, and pig iron was beginning to accumulate at the furnaces. When the panic occurred, on the 19th of September, 1873, the country was producing and importing more iron than it was consuming. Had the panic not occurred, prices would have continued to follow the downward tendency already inaugurated, and both production and importation must have gradually decreased during 1874. But the panic precipitated an unwise sweeping result. Prices fell rapidly after September, and before the close of the year many furnaces and rolling mills had been stopped. Importations also declined, but not with sufficient rapidity to prevent further depression in the domestic iron trade during the winter and succeeding spring months. On the 1st of January this Association definitely ascertained the situation of the 666 completed furnaces of the country to be as follows: in blast, 400; out of blast, 266. On the same date it ascertained that more than one-half of the rail mills of the country were wholly idle, while others were running only a part of the time.

The Great Depression.

At the close of April the Association again ascertained the condition of the blast-furnaces. Of these, 317 were for rail-roads were in the market with offers for rails backed by acceptable paper; consequently but few contracts were made, and they mostly for small lots which were urgently needed. Rails had fallen to $60, but the railroads as a rule were not in condition to avail themselves of the advantage offered them. During the month bar iron at Pittsburgh was quoted at 2½ cents, but sales were made at even lower prices than this. At New York, Philadelphia, and other leading iron markets there were few sales of bar iron and they at ruinously low prices. Many mills shut down entirely in this month rather than run at loss. In pig iron the month was one of decided panic. Best grey forge at Pittsburgh sold at $28 on four months' time; No. 1 foundry at Philadelphia—best Lehigh—at $33, on time.

The figures represent an average decline in price during the year of over *thirty per cent.* The number of furnaces in and out of blast had not changed relatively since January.

The situation in the rail mills in April was as discouraging as in January. The annual work done by merchant bar mills, car-wheel makers, car and locomotive builders, and in other branches of business intimately connected with the iron interest, was fully one-half less than in any year before, and less than during the first months of the panic. At the close of the year the iron trade of the country was in a condition of greater depression than had existed at any time since the beginning of the panic. The quantity of pig iron on hand and unsold was estimated at 250,000 tons of charcoal and 200,000 tons of anthracite and coke. Bar iron had fallen to 2.1-4 cents at Pittsburgh, with a discount for "good buyers;" standard grey forge pig iron in the same market was offered in large quantities at $23, four months; the best iron rails could be bought at mill at $48, and best Lehigh foundry pig iron was delivered at Hoboken at $25, netting about $23 at furnace.

The Secretary in this connection says:—"The mining of iron ore and coal was necessarily greatly restricted also, and in consequence of the interruption to the prosperity of the iron business. The wages of ore miners, of most coal miners, and of most ironworkers were reduced largely during the year. Many iron ore miners and and other employes of the iron business have been glad to obtain work at one dollar a day. The miners of anthracite coal and of some bituminous coal and many puddlers have not, however, been disposed to accept reduced wages, and a controversy between them and their employers is one of the legacies which 1874 transmits to its successors."

Exports of Iron and Steel.

During the two calendar years 1872 and 1873, the total exports of commodities, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, aggregated the following sums: 1872, $707,194,010; 1873, $677,523,921. The exports of iron and steel manufactures during these two years were a very small proportion of the total exports, being respectively, as shown in the table, only $14,000,017 and $18,587,754, including agricultural implements, fire engines, and other manufactures composed only in part of iron and steel.

From a very carefully compiled table presented in the report, prepared by the Secretary, it appears that the whole number of finished stacks July 1, 1874, was 675; the total production in 1872, tons of 2,000 lbs., was 2,854,558; in 1873, tons of 2,000 lbs., 2,868,278; the estimated annual capacity of all finished stacks, Jul. 1874, was 4,500,000; the No. of States making furnaces (in the No. of States making pig iron in 1872, 21; the No. of States making pig iron in 1873, 22.

Pennsylvania, with 202 stacks, makes very nearly one-half of all those built in the country. Ohio comes next, making one-seventh of the whole product with 88 stacks. New York, with 53 stacks, makes over one-tenth of the whole product. These three States and New Jersey produce more than three-fourths of the total product. Five Western "prairie" States—Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri—made thirteen and one-half per cent. of all the pig iron produced in 1872, and twelve and one-half per cent. of all made in 1873.

The production of charcoal pig iron increased nearly 75,000 tons in 1873 over the product of 1872, while there was a decrease in the production of both bituminous and anthracite pig iron. In each year named the quantity of anthracite pig iron produced was nearly one-half of the total product.

Returns received at this office of the production of pig iron in the United States in 1874 indicate that it aggregated about 1,900,000 net tons, or no-third the product of each of the years 1872 and 1873. We have elsewhere estimated the quantity of pig iron unsold at the close of 1874 at 450,000 net tons.

Production of Rails.

Eighteen States made rails in 1873. Of the mills which produced the rails 56 made heavy sections mainly, and of these 4 made Bessemer and iron rails, and 1 made Bessemer rails exclusively. Twenty-eight (28) mills made only light iron rails. The total number of mills making rails of all kinds in 1873 was 80, of which Pennsylvania contained 29; Ohio, 17; New York, 7; Illinois, 7; Indiana, 4; Kentucky, 1; Tennessee, 3; Massachusetts, Maryland and Georgia, each 2; and Maine, Vermont, New Jersey, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, and California, each 1.

Our total production of rails in 1874 we estimate at 450,000 net tons; our total importation, mostly steel rails, at 100,000 tons; our total consumption at 550,000 tons; and the number of miles of railway built at 1,900. The average price of best iron rails at Philadelphia during the year was $58.75.

In 1872 the production of rails in this country aggregated 1,000,000 net tons, in 1868 it aggregated 556,714 net tons; doubling itself in five years. In 1872 the production of pig iron in the United States was 2,854,558 net tons; in 1867 it was 1,461,029 tons, almost doubling in six years.

Production of Bessemer Steel.

There are eight Bessemer steel and steel rail establishments in this country which are now in operation, and two others are being built. The last of the completed establishments to go into operation was that of the Bethlehem Iron Company, which made its first blow on Saturday, October 4, 1873, and rolled its first steel rail on Saturday, October 11, 1873. The two Bessemer works now being built are those of the Edgar Thomson Steel Company Limited, near Pittsburgh, nearly completed, and those of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, at Scranton, in process of erection. The total annual capacity of the eight completed establishments is fully 250,000 tons of steel.

Production of Steel other than Bessemer.

The number of establishments in the United States that now make all kinds of steel except Bessemer, is about 42. The manufacture of steel in this country was in its infancy in 1850, when the census gave the number of steel "furnaces" at 5, all in Pennsylvania, employing a capital of $52,400 and 40 hands, and yielding a product valued at $172,080. In the census year 1860 there were 13 steel-making establishments, employing $1,640,000 of capital and 748 hands, and producing 11,858 net tons of steel, valued at $1,778,240. In 1870 the number of establishments had increased to 27, and their total product of steel was 30,354 net tons, valued at $7,734,688.

A table giving a summary of the total production of all kinds of steel, except Bessemer, shows that it was, in 1871, 37,000 net tons; in 1872, 38,000 net tons, and in 1873, 50,000 net tons.

Production of Rolled Iron, Blooms and Nails in 1873.

Bar, angle, bolt, rod and hoop iron, 705,964 tons; plate and sheet iron, 169,169 tons; cut nails and spikes, 4,024,704 kegs; blooms from ore, 32,963; blooms from pig iron, 29,701; iron and steel rails, of all sizes, 880,027 tons. Grand total of rolled iron produced in the United States in 1873, 1,966,445 net tons. This is about the quantity of rolled iron produced in 1872—the yield of rails being smaller and that of other rolled iron larger than in that year.

Summary of Iron and Steel Production.

Below is a summary in net tons of the ascertained production of iron and steel in the United States in 1872 and 1873:

PRODUCTS—NET TONS.	1872.	1873.
Iron and steel rails	1,000,000	890,077
Bessemer steel rails	94,070	129,015
Iron rails	905,930	761,062
Other rolled iron, including nails	941,992	1,076,308
Blooms from ore and pig iron	58,000	62,564
Bessemer steel (merchantable)	110,500	157,000
All other kinds of steel	38,000	50,200
Pig iron	2,854,558	2,868,278

CRIMINAL COURT JURORS.

Names Drawn Yesterday Morning.

The following names of persons were drawn by Sheriff Hare yesterday morning, to serve as jurors in the Quarter Sessions Court, during March and April:

Fifth Monday, March, 1875.—John Kaiser, miner; James Reilley, saloon keeper; Thomas Anderson, laborer; James E. Strickler, butcher; Chas. Shields, miner; John Boechel, carpenter; Wm. Wentling, ice merchant; John Danin, Jr., cooper; John Ebling, laborer; Stewart McKee, merchant; Gus. Zacharias, tobacconist; J. W. Driscoll, saloon keeper; O. A. Barrett, druggist; Chas. Benaltz, cooper; Wm. Barnes, well-digger; Wm. Burke, miller; John H. Boerstler, wagonmaker; Jerry Coughlin, saloon keeper; Wm. Thaw, railroad manager; W. J. Lauthmore, clothier; John O'Neil, laborer; Levi Stewart, farmer; Samuel B. Allison, farmer, James Arbuthnot, merchant; James Dunn, riverman; Edward Davis, heater; Andrew Coll, gent; Dennis Lawton, teamster; Jas. Christy, farmer; John Wheeler, glassblower; Chas. Flaukowski, gentleman; Robert Roberts, clerk; Fred. Beckert, gardener; James Lane, coal miner, Thomas Mould, machinist; Michael McSwiggen, gent; William Barton, carpenter; John Burns, gent; Daniel Hieby, wagon maker; Wm. Fetterman, merchant; O. H. P. Pearson, gate keeper; Alfred Correy, gent; Thos. Harbinson, sawyer; James F. Lutton, roller; Danl. Lewis, merchant; Henry Stark, teamster; D. D. Dunlap, blacksmith; Conrad Mehl, carpenter; E. H. Morrow, book-keeper; Frank McGovern, saloon keeper; Alex. Hay, Jr., gent; John Wettach, farmer; James Allen, moulder; Thos. Fagan, carpenter; Edward Turley, laborer; Wm. Bierdall, laborer; Wm. Smith, miner; Robt. Glancy, carpenter; Geo. Gillett, clerk; Wm. Bowers, farmer.

Second Monday, April—William Stumm, shoemaker; John Kallaber, puddler; Samuel Moore, machinist; Andrew Jackson, livery stable keeper; R. S. Means, farmer; H. M. Dunlap, merchant; Michael Shork, Sr., farmer; Edward Hamilton, laborer; John Boyle, lumber merchant; John Epley, carpenter; W. H. Faulkner, engineer; F. W. Newman, carpenter; S. L. Burns, carpenter; Michael Cahill, mill boss; William Huey, farmer; Martin Mullen, boss teamman; J. S. Pearson, locksmith; Edward L. Klein, machinist; Samuel Whitehouse, constable; William [illegible], Jr., blacksmith; Frank Moore, fireman; George Mullins, malster; Joseph Parragh, machinist; Michael Neely, painter; Bernard Dunlap, wagonmaker; Henry Wentzel, gardener; Joseph Kolbier, salesman; James Sheen, steel-worker; John Gallagher, clerk; James H. Cochran, carpenter; Leopold Vlecsach, brewer; Chas. Woffendale, carpenter; Jos. A. Marshall, blacksmith; Andrew Walker, superintendent; David Stein, coal dealer; John Craighead, mate; Henry Snively, farmer; Chas. O'Donnell, laborer; Wm. Walker, brickyard; August Holler, salt manufacturer; Joseph Jamisch, farmer; Thos. Rafferty, moulder; James Hunt, gent; Patrick Milligan, carpenter, Wm. Donahue, watchmaker; David Sloan, clerk; S. Smith, druggist, David Hiamls, nurseryman; Jos. Henderson, farmer; James Church, toll-gate man; Geo. C. McGill, farmer; Jas. McFadden, farmer; Wm. Smith, blacksmith; Ambrose Pierce, carpenter; Wm. McClure, carpenter; John McGann, paper hanger; Samuel Lindsey, grocer; Conrad Baker, stone cutter; Andrew Burns, gent.

DR. HITCHCOCK.

Fraternal Expression from his Former Co-laborers.

At a Convocation of the Third Missionary District of the Diocese of Central New York, held in Christ's Church, Binghamton, on Tuesday, the 19th ult., the following minute, prepared by a committee, was ordered to be placed on the records:

The members of the Third Convocation of Central New York look forward with exceeding pleasure to meeting with their able and excellent President, the Rev. William A. Hitchcock, who expects soon to take charge of Trinity church, Pittsburgh. They desire to put on their records an expression of their high appreciation of his efficient and successful discharge of his duties in this Convocation; of their warm appreciation of his character, and to assure him that he carries with him to his new and important field of labor, their kindest remembrances, and their prayers that the divine blessing may rest on him in all his ways and works.

A meeting of the vestry of Christ church, Binghamton, was held at the City National Bank, Jan. 20, 1875. The following communication was then presented by the Clerk, Mr. S. F. Cary:

The Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church, Binghamton:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith tender to you my resignation of the rectorship of Christ church, to take effect on the first day of March next.

May you be guided to a wise selection of a successor to the office, then made vacant, and may he find the same kind hearts and generous co-operation that have attended on my ministry in this parish, which you can ask for more. With sincere regard for you individually, I am, gentleman, affectionately your friend, for all time,

WM. A. HITCHCOCK.

Christ Church Rectory, Binghamton, Jan. 18, 1875.

On motion of Gen. Robinson, the resignation was accepted, and the following resolutions offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our faithful and beloved rector, the Rev. Wm. A. Hitchcock, has tendered his resignation, to accept the rectorship of Trinity church, Pittsburgh, in the Diocese of Pittsburgh, Pa., therefore

Resolved, That with deep regret and great reluctance we accept the resignation of the Rev. Wm. A. Hitchcock as rector of this church.

Resolved, That the Rev. Wm. A. Hitchcock has, by his ardor, zeal, and faithful devotion to the interests of this church and parish, endeared himself to every member of the same; that in consenting to this separation, we assure him of our undying love and esteem, and wish him in his new and extended sphere of usefulness all the success, prosperity, and happiness he can desire, and to which his Christian character and devotion to the church entitle him.

SOUTHERN POETRY.

The Spirit of the Gentle Dwellers in Sunny Climes.

An esteemed correspondent sends us the following poetic gem, with the explanation that it was sent to him from a gentleman who is with the committee investigating at New Orleans. He sends it as a specimen of the poetry circulating there, and while ignoring the merits of the composition calls attention to the sentiment expressed:

A "SECESSIONIST."

I am a good old rebel,
Now, that's just what I am;
For this great land of freedom,
I do dislocate and damn.

I'm glad I fit against it—
I only wish I'd won—
And I don't ax no parding
For anything I done.

I hates the Constitution—
This gineration I loathe;
I hate the Freedmen's Bureau,
And everything in blue;
I hates the nasty eagle,
With all his brass and fuss,
And the lyin', cheatin' Yankees,
I hate 'em worse and worse.

I followed Massa Robert
For four years nigh about,
Got wounded in three places,
And died at Point Lookout;
I catched the rheumatism,
A campin' in the snow,
But I killed a sight of Yankees—
I'd like to kill some mo'.

Three hundred thousand Yankees
Is buried in our dust;
We got three hundred thousand
Before they conquered us;
They died of Southern fevers,
And southern shell and shot—
I wish it was three million
Instead of what we got.

I can't take up my musket
And fight 'em now no more,
But I ain't a-goin' to leave 'em;
And that is sartin—sure.
And I dont ax no parding;
For, what I was, I am;
And won, I be reconstructed;
If I do, may I be d—d.

THE total valuation of property, real and personal, in Oil City, as returned by the Assessor is $2,115,830, just $153,165 more than the valuation of Franklin property.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed, from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmerts, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

Saturday, February 13,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS!

Suitable for Present and Early Spring Wear.

Black Mohair Alpacas,

We have just opened a new lot of these desirable goods at prices from 25 cents per yard up to 75 cents, and consider them to be most decidedly the best value we have yet offered.

Black All Wool Cashmeres.

Extraordinary Bargains in

BLACK CASHMERES,

At 87½ cents to $1.25.

Special Bargains in Desirable

Dress Goods!

at 12½ to 25 cents.

Black and Colored Dress Silks

Bargains unsurpassed in the United States, from medium to finest qualities.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS

Of every Description.

EXTRA Good Bargains in

Ladies' Made-up Suits,
Ladies' Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Paisley and Woolen Shawls.
Mourning Shawls, of all kinds.

B. AND B.

BLACK SILKS.

DARK,
SEAL,
BROWN
AND OTHER COLORS,
AT

White, Orr & Co.'s,

35 Fifth Avenue.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS

Ladies' Costumes, Shawls, Sacques AND

DRESS GOODS

Selling regardless of cost to close out the Winter stock. Bleached Muslins, Shirt Fronts, Table Linens and Towels, to be closed down at the lowest cash prices, at

H. J. LYNCH'S

No. 76 Market Street.

STATEMENTS.

EXTRACT FROM STATMENT OF THE

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

As made to the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania, for the year 1874.

ASSETS.

Real Estate (cost)	$ 2 181 70
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	119 661 89
Interest Due and Accrued	6,856 02
Value of Loans Mortgaged $200,100 00	
Bonds pledged for $200,100 00	
Bonds unincumbered for $200,100 00	
Total Value of Mortgaged	
Premiums	$315 100 00
Special Deposits in Bank	25,000 00
Cash in Banks and Trust Co's	4,790 84
Gross Premiums in Course of Collection	9,947 00
All other Loans, Notes for Premiums	5,000 00
Ground Rents	5,000 00
Aggregate Amount of Assets	$173,447 45

LIABILITIES.

Losses Adjusted and Unpaid	$5,429 98
Losses Adjusted, not due	3,253 56
Losses Resisted	500 00
Net Amount of Unpaid Losses	10,483 54
Reinsurance Fund	47,090 70
Due for Rent and Sundries	250 00
All other Claims Against the Company	743 04
Total Liabilities, except Capital	$ 58,537 28
Capital	100,000 00
Surplus Beyond Capital	14,910 17
Aggregate Liabilities	$173,447 45

RECEIPTS.

Net Premiums Received in 1874	$ 86,990 77
Interest Received	9,511 96
Actual Cash Receipts	$ 96,502 73

EXPENDITURES.

Losses Paid	$ 64,687 16
Commissions	11,069 40
Commissions	11,169 16
Salaries and Taxes	5,571 55
Supplies, Rent, Advertising, &c.	5,578 45
	$ 92,209 23

JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

STATEMENT of the

Allegheny Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

For the year ending December 31, 1874.

Capital Stock	$ 100,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash	$ 4,068 32
Bonds and Mortgages	81,500 00
Bank and other Stocks	45,232 45
Interest Accrued	1,719 13
Premium Notes	5,962 23
Premiums in course of collection	4,292 84
Book Accounts	1,349 96
Stock Notes	24,000 00
Office Furniture	600 00
	$ 143,863 75

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$36,429 31
Interest	8,604 54
	$ 45,033 85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses Incurred previous to 1874	$ 7,587 23
Losses Paid in 1874	15,976 88
Return Premiums, Re-insurance and Commis'ns	4,747 55
Salaries, Rent, Advertising, and all other expenses	7,431 33
	$ 35,443 00
Dividends Nos. 16 and 17, applied to Stock Notes	16,000 00
Outstanding Risks	$2,424,572 44
Losses unpaid and all other debts due by the Company, not exceeding	1,386 00

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 19, 1875. ja21:wf25

STATEMENT of the PEOPLES' INsurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., for the year ending December 31, 1874.

Cash capital	$100,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$106,851 62
Accrued interest	1,561 16
Real estate	5,145 61
Collateral loans	20,153 12
Bills receivable	17,607 57
Premium notes	4,766 66
Book accounts	748 04
Premiums in course of collection	3,224 35
Cash	12,329 89
	$173,799 83

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$43,193 87
Interest	14,680 28
	$ 57,790 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses	$27,148 16
Return premiums, re-insurance, commissions and taxes	5,093 01
Salaries, rent, and all other expenses	8,802 94
Dividends	12,000 00
	$ 53,144 11
Outstanding risks	$2,031,234 53
Unadjusted losses	2,939 30

WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 22, 1875.
ja23:

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Saturday, February 13,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Housekeeping

DRY GOODS

FULL SUPPLY OF ALL

Our Many Popular Bargains.

At 8½ cents, 10 cents and 12½ cents.
Bargains in Yard-Wide

Undressed Bleached Muslins.

Best Quality of Calicos,

At 5c per yard and upward according to style.

Remarkable Bargains in

Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all kinds.
Table Linens, medium and fine.
Linen Towels, Towelings, Napkins, &c.
Tickings, Checks, Ginghams, &c.
Blankets, Comforts and Quilts.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

At exceedingly low prices.

Bosoms by the dozen or half dozen at our lowest Wholesale Prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Housekeepers and Families.

We will Sell you Housekeeping Goods of all Kinds by the Piece at Our Lowest Wholesale Prices.

Boggs & Buhl,

128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

49 Sixth Street,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN THE

CHILSON New Cone Furnaces,

WELLMAN REFLECTOR,

Grates and Stoves,

MARBELIZED

SLATE MANTLES.

ALSO,

Common Fronts and Grates,

HOT AIR REGISTERS AND

Ventilators, &c., &c.

FURNACES, RANGES

Mantles

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hogus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand,
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
WM. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. McKEE, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 13, 1875.

A cold, blustery, snowy day, yesterday, operated to intensify the dullness in business and at the banks. There is again a slight move toward manufacture, portions of two mills being put in operation. It still is thought by many that the puddlers will come in at existing rates before the time arrives when even present offers shall be reduced.

The past six weeks have witnessed a great change in the financial situation in this country than has been experienced in any similar period since the panic. The continued reports of a "new rebellion" in the Southern States, and of a great falling off in our national revenue have gone to Europe, and in connection with the financial disturbances in that quarter, caused by the struggle between the Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Berlin, to maintain the specie, have had the effect to cause the export of over $15,000,000 of gold from this country, and have put up the price of gold 3 per cent. since the beginning of January. Under the circumstances, the only wonder is that the effect has not been greater. Had it not been for the demand for bonds in this country from new banks, corporations, and private capitalists, it seems probable their prices would have experienced a great decline soon in consequence of the unfavorable features above mentioned. Nor is it all impossible that an important decline in the gold value of United States bonds may yet be experienced. The more the above mentioned circumstances are considered the more serious they look. It must now be acknowledged that in some of the Southern States the condition of things is little short of anarchy, and that there is no immediate prospect of an improvement in this respect. As for the Indian troubles, there has been an ugly chance in the last six weeks. In the discussion by the Ways and Means Committee on last Monday, Mr. Dawes stated in the course of his remarks, that during the last thirty days the receipts had fallen $3,800,000 short of the Secretary's estimate for that period, and that if the deficit should continue for the rest of the year, $50,000,000 would not meet the obligations of the Government between now and July. Of th is possible deficit, the committee propose to raise $30,000,000 by the new tax and tariff bill reported by them yesterday. But it will be seen that even if Congress adopts it there is not certainty that it will cover the large deficiency before the close of the year.

An important feature of the New York dry goods market last Monday was an advance of prints, as follows: Eddystone fancy, 9½c; do dooks, 9c; Hartford's chevlots, 9c; anchor shirtings, 8½c; Simpson's solid black, black and white, silver grays, sidebands, shepherd plaids, and mournings, 9c; Bay State solid colors and shirtings, 9c. The indications are that next week will witness other changes.

—Banks, bankers, and business men generally will be glad to learn that after the 15th instant the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, the rival line to the Western Union, will make a reduction in charges between New York and Washington and intermediate points, on ten words, to twenty-five cents, as against forty cents, which is the present charge. Between New York and other points in various directions from that city a like reduction is announced.

—The collapse in the mining stock speculation in San Francisco last week was tremendous.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked
Gold	114¾	114¾
U. S. 6s—1861—coupon	116¼	116¾
5-20 1862	116¼	116¾
20—1864	117⅜	117⅝
" 1865	117⅜	117⅝
" 1865 new	118⅜	118⅝
" 1867	119⅛	119½
" 1868—coupons	119⅛	119½
10-40's	114⅝	114¾
Currency 6's	118½	118¾
New 5 per cents	115	117
10-40's—coupons	117¼	117
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101⅝	101¾
Erie	28¼	28⅜
L. C.	86¼	86½
C. C. & I. C.	5⅝	5
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	99	99½
Do. Pref.	97	98
Michigan Southern	73	73⅜
Do Central	74	75
North Western Common	43⅜	43⅝
Do. Pref	56⅜	56¾
Rock Island	100⅜	100¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	31	32¼
Western Union Telegraph	72⅜	72¾
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅜	27¾
Union Pacific	41	41⅛
Toledo & Wabash	13½	13
Harlem	127½	127¾
Adams Express	102	102
American Express	63¼	63
U. S. Express	56⅜	55⅞
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	84¼	85
Quicksilver	31	31
Fort Wayne	98½	97¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	10½	20¾
Panama	132	131½
Iron Mountain		17

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	56¼	
" scrip	107	
Reading	16¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	131	
Oil Creek	18¾	
Lehigh Valley	62¼	63
Central Transportation	43¾	
Empire do.		54
A. V. R. R. 7-20	91	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	77	

NEW YORK, February 12, 1875.

Money 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 4@6. Sterling was quiet and weak at 483½ for sixty days and 486@486¼. The imports for the week were $2,765,782; general merchandise $3,600,000. The customs receipts were $418,000. Gold was strong, opening at 114⅝, falling off to 114⅜, and closing firm at 114⅝. The carrying rates were 1½ and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $100,000. The clearings were $48,000,000. Government bonds were dull. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet. The stock market at the opening was weak, and prices declined ¼ to 1 per cent. After midday a recovery of ¼ to ½ per cent. took place, but this was subsequently lost in most cases. During the last hour of business the market was firm, and prices made an advance of ¼ to ⅝ per cent. from the lowest point of the day, the improvement having been chiefly in Pacific Mail, Northwest, Rock Island, and Sid Shore. The leading feature was Pacific Mail, which sold as high as 32¾, closing at 32¼, against 31, the opening quotation. Union Pacific receded to 40¾.

The question of a settlement between the Government and the Union Pacific road, brought into prominence by a recent letter of President Dillon to the Secretary of the Treasury, continues to attract attention in railroad and financial circles. The preponderance of public opinion is apparently in favor of the settlement suggested by the railroad company. So far as the matter has been tested in the courts, the decision is that the Government cannot collect anything on account of the subsidy bonds until the maturity of the same, which does not accrue until very near the close of the present century. There is a growing belief that the Government will accept the company's terms, especially as the subsidy bonds are behind the first mortgage bonds of the company so far as a lien upon the road is concerned.

Advices from Washington state that the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency and members of the Banking and Currency Committee l olds that under the new currency bill the retirement of 80 per cent. of greenbacks commences immediately, irrespective of the amount of national bank circulation outstanding. Neither does the withdrawal of national bank circulation by the banks count against any additional issues which may be made to banks already established or that may hereafter be established.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 145,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 12,600 Western Union, 52,000 Northwest, 15,000 Rock Island, 7,000 St Paul, 18,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Ohios, and 17,000 Union Pacific.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on preferred stock, payable March 1st. The Adams Express Company declared a quarterly dividend of two dollars per share.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120@120¼; 5-20's of '62, 116¼; do of '64, 117⅛; do of '65, 120⅜; do do '65 new, 118⅜; do of '67, 118⅝; do of '68, 119⅛; 10-40s, 117; new 5s, 115⅝; currency 6s, 119½.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 96¾; Tennessee, old, 64; do new, 63; Virginia, new, 59; do old 51; North Carolina, old, 27; do new, 15½.

Stocks.—Canton, 39; Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¾; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 102; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 85; American Merchants Union Express, 63; United States Express, 55½; Pacific Mail, 32¼; New York Central, 101¼; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 127½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 75; Pittsburgh, 99¾; Northwestern common, 43¾; do preferred, 56¾; Rock Island, 100¾; New Jersey Central, 107¾; St. Paul, 35; do preferred, 55; Toledo & Wabash, 13; do, preferred, 19; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 25¼; Chicago & Alton, 106¼; do preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 27¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 91½; Burlington & Quincy, 138½; Lake Shore, 73¾; Panama, 5; Illinois Central, 101; Union Pacific, 40¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 104¾; Union, 93¾; Central Pacific, 97.

LONDON, February 12—5 P. M.—Consols; money, 92⅝@93; account, 93@93⅛; 5-20's of '65, 107¾; do of '67, 107¾; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 25¼@25⅝; do preferred, 43.

FRANKFORT, February 12.—5-20's of 1862, 98¾.

PARIS, February 12.—Rentes 64f. 85c.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 12, 1875.

While there is a fair degree of activity in some departments of trade, general business is not what it should be or usually is at this season of the year; however, there appears to be a more hopeful feeling in regard to the immediate future, and as soon as the lock-out is ended, which, from present indications, will not be much longer delayed, we think that there is not much doubt but what there will be a general and healthy improvement in business in all its various branches.

APPLES—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $2@2.50 ₱ bbl for fair to prime and $2.75 to $3 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c ₱ gal.

BEANS—Continue dull; mediums, $1.75 to $1.80; navies, $1.90@2.

BUTTER—There is no receipts appear to be increasing, but as yet there appears to be no accommodation, and prices are still maintained: prime to choice roll, 28 to 30 cents; medium to good, 20 to 25; common to fair, 12@16c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Goshen, in a jobbing way, 16c@17c; New York, yellow, 15@16c.

DRESSED HOGS—8@9c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples in fair demand and steady at 7@8. Peaches quiet and unchanged at 8@9 for halves.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is very much reduced and prices in consequence are higher; quotable at 33@35. Pickled are also higher in sympathy with fresh; we now quote at 25@27—sale of 10 barrels reported.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.40@5.50 for Winona, and $5.50@5.75 for Minnesotas. Winter wheat, $5.50 to $5.75 for red and $6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GROCERIES—While both Coffee and Teas have weakened very considerably since the Ways and Means Committee reported to the House the duties on these articles have recommended that the duties on these articles be increased. Sugars, however, have not shared in the general depression but on account of the large amount of coffee for bought largely in anticipation of a three cent import duty being placed on the loan by Congress, and this ingoing of the large receipts recently, and consequent decline.

SUGARS.	
Crushed.....11	Standard R.....16½
Granulated.....11	Ex C Standard 10
Powdered.....11	Demarara.....9½@10¼
Standard A.....10¾	Porto Rico.....8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar. 8¾@ 9¼	
SYRUPS.	
Sugarhouse.....25@30	Refinery Drips.....55@60
Maryland.....45	White Drips.....60@65
Silver Drips.....55	Extra Golden. 65@70
COFFEES.	
Rio Good.....21 @22	
Rio Prime.....23 @24	
Rio Fancy.....30 @35	
Roasted Rio, in lb packages.....29	
Roasted loose.....28¾	
Toasted Java, in lb packages.....40½	
Roasted Java loose.....40½	
RICE.	
Rangoon ₱ lb.....7 @7½	Patna ₱ lb.....7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb.....8 @9¼	
MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico.... 50@55	New Orleans .. 75@75
Cuba.... 50@55	

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, and in a general way, are devoid of anything new or important; the demand, as a rule, is still confined mainly to supplying immediate wants, while as regards prices, there have been no material changes since the date of our last report, and the volume of reported quiet at $1.17@1.18 for red and $1.18@1.20 for amber and white. The supply of Oats, as noted in our last report, is very much reduced, and the market is stronger in consequence; we continue to quote 45@46c for mixed and 46@47c for white; and while there have been sales within the latter figures, two at 46, yet dealers generally report that it is difficult to obtain Penna. prime to choice at 46c, and better to-day; shelled quotable at 72@74, as to quality—sales of good mixed at 73. Ear Corn was in fair supply and in moderate demand for yellow, 70@75; mixed, 75@75. Rye unchanged at $1.10@1.12.

HAY—Is firm—$14.25@14.50 ₱ ton.

HAY—The market continues quiet and unchanged; $18@20 for common to fair, and $22@25 for primo to choice. The receipts are moderate, and the market is not overstocked, but the supply is still in excess of the demand.

MILL FEED—There is a continued good demand for Bran, but little or none for anything else; Bran is selling readily, on track, at $1.20@1.25.

ONIONS—$3@4 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The market continues quiet and unchanged; Peach Blows, on track, 75@80; in a jobbing way, from store, 85@90.

PROVISIONS—Trade continues fairly active, and while the general tone of the market is firmer, prices remain about the last quoted, following are the current rates.

Hams—Extra E. S. ₱ lb.....14¼	Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces.....13½
Shoulders, Ex. S. C. 10	Do., half barrels.....14
Do., Sugar cured.....13½	Do., half Ref. for sum-
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old.....18	mer use in tierces
Beef Tongues, Sugar Cured, ₱ doz.....$7.00	Do., in ½ bbls
Bacon Shoulders.....9	Do., in kegs
Bacon Rib Sides.....13¼	Do., 5 ₱ pails.....17¼
Clear Sides.....12	Do., 3 ₱ do.....17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.....$20.50	Do., 1 ₱ do.....18¼
Mess Pork in 100 l.	Do., 6 ₱ do.....17¾
Lard Oil, per gal.....$1.15	Do., 3 ₱ do.....18¼
Carbon Oil.....12½	Cheese, per lb.....17
Fish—Dry Cod.....6½	Miner's Lard Oil.....85
Pickerel.....$4.00	Whale Oil.....$1.00
POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@12½c; Turkeys, 16@17. Live Chickens, 6@7c ₱ pair.	

PEAS—$1.90@2 ₱ bush.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½ @3cts for good mixed, woolen ¼@ ₱ lb.

SWEET CORN—75@85 ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Firm and in better demand; 6½@6¾c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Feb. 12, 1875.

PIG IRON.

We intimated in our last review that Forge Irons were better held at an advance of one dollar ₱ ton, and since then sales of close on to 2,500 tons have been made at or equal to $24, 4 mos. This increased volume of business, particularly at the advance, indicates that the "lock-out" will soon be a thing of the past; several mills have started up their puddling furnaces at the present writing, and the probability is that many of all sorts will be in blast soon; otherwise, they would not be buying pig iron so freely particularly at the advance. As might be expected, the producing interest feel considerably elated in consequence of the improvement, and it is probable that they will attempt to push up prices still higher, notwithstanding manufacturers claim that the raw article is higher now proportionately than the product. There is a fair demand for Foundry Irons, but it is mainly for small lots, and prices, although firmer, are not quotably higher. Following sales were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons No 1 Foundry.....$29 00 4 mos

BLOCK BAR.

50 tons Muck Bar.....Private

CHARCOAL.

20 tons No 1 Foundry.....$36@37 50 4 mos
20 tons No 1 Cold Blast.....40 00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

200 tons Gray Forge.....$21 00 4 mos
40 tons No 1 Foundry.....25 00 4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge.....24 00 time
150 tons Silvery.....22 00 4 mos
600 tons Gray Forge—at furnace.....22 25 4 mos
60 tons Gray Forge—at furnace.....22 00 cash
200 tons Gray Forge Neutral.....22 00 4 mos
225 tons Open Gray Forge.....24 00 4 mos
600 tons Open Gray Forge.....24 00 4 mos
500 tons Open Gray Forge.....24 00 4 mos
750 tons Gray Forge.....24 00 4 mos

It may not be out of place to state that several of the iron sales above reported were made to Canada and other places where there is no strike, some of which will come back to Pittsburgh in the shape of Muck Bar.

MANUFACTURED IRON.

The general position of the market remains substantially as noted in our last review. Orders are not coming in as freely as is usually the case at this particular time, but in consequence of the "lock-out" manufacturers have not been soliciting business, not appearing inclined to go beyond supplying the immediate wants of regular customers, and while there has been no recent change in prices, the strength of the market in this respect is shown with the raw article. We continue to quote Merchant Bars at 2.35@2.40, usual time.

NAILS.

Trade is not as brisk as it usually is at this season of the year, and, furthermore, it is claimed that there is little or no margin for profit at current rates, which may be quoted at $3.50 less the usual discount of two ₱ cent for cash. We have intimations of some few sales recently at $3, cash. The stock of Nails here is light, and it is claimed that, taking the cost of iron into consideration, they should bring $3.25. Horse Shoes quoted steady at $5 for one hundred keg lots, and Mule Shoes, $5¼, cash.

SCRAP IRON.

The demand for Scrap Iron is not scarcely as brisk as it was some weeks since, and what inquiry there is, is mainly for small lots, but as the supply is small, prices are steadily held at $17.50@18 ₱ ton, delivered free at mills. The feeling appears to be gaining ground that the lock-out will soon be ended, and this, probably, has something to do with the falling off in the demand.

STEEL.

Trade is better, some of the mills report that they have about all they can do, and the outlook is considered favorable for a good Spring trade; it is confidently stated that prices are low, and that the margin for profit is small.

Cattle Transportation.

A bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals was presented to Congress last year, and the House referred, has reported through the Hon. James Wilson, who accompanied a car load of cattle Eastward, and gives his views as follows:

The Committee see no advantage in the improved cars for the transportation of cattle over the cases that have been so long in common use; and, although the patent car is so arranged that cattle are kept in separate stalls, and have constant access to abundance of hay, yet they do not go through to New York city in better condition than those cars that are transported in the ordinary way. The Committee give as a reason that the trouble is not in the feeding or watering of the animals so much as it is that they are more in want of rest. When they are on the cars two days they are too tired to eat. This difficulty, they think, could be obviated if the railroad companies could be induced to take cattle through to New York in two days from Chicago, instead of five days. After the first day, they say, the cold car gives the most freedom.

Mr. Wilson states that shippers of horses who previously fitted up each animal find that less damage results when they are turned into the car loose, and that they thus arrive at their destination in better condition.

A careful observation of the transportation of cattle, sheep and swine will show that the bruises inflicted on them are caused by loading and unloading, and not while in transit; and also shows that they principally suffer from fear, excitement, and want of rest instead of want of food. It is urged, consequently, by shippers, that they get animals to market with the least damage when they stop seldomest.

When too many cattle are crowded into a car, they have not room to be down without damage of being strangled or seriously bruised. When too many swine or sheep are put into a car, there is danger that the weakest may be smothered. The dead animals sometimes seen at the yards are killed, in most cases, from overloading. The railroad companies have rules against this, but they are not always observed.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 12.—Wheat, Corn and Oats unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white 11c; Ohio State test 12c; small lots 12@2c higher.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Feb. 12, 1875.

The Crude market continues considerably demoralized; prices have still further declined; and the indications just now are that the lowest notch has not yet been reached. A dispatch late in the afternoon from Parker, quoted "United" at $1.17½@1,20 ₱ bbl at the wells, and $1.35 was the best bid for immediate shipment, against $1.50@1.60 on Thursday, and $1.90@2 on Saturday, when it was up to the highest notch. Our refiners are not hurt any by the decline, as they bought little or none at the advance; the best evidence of this is thereby limited receipts; it is said that nearly all the business done after the market became so rampant was confined to brokers, taukers and speculators in the producing regions. Refined continues very dull and heavy, in sympathy with Crude, and there is no life doing that we omit quotations. The probability, however, is that there will be an upward reaction before long, as the market is not likely to settle down in its present condition.

The Harrel market continues quiet and nominally unchanged: countries, $1.06@1.10; city make, $1.20.

[For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—or	Change in 24 hrs.	Dir'n of	State of
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.		Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	21		5	—2	S	SW	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	14		2	—1	S	NE	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa.	3		11	—1	NW	SW	Cloudy.
Louisville.	8			—3	S		Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	20		9	—1	S	SW	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	11		11	—1	S	SW	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	21		8		+9	S	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	4		8			NW	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	28		7		+2	S	Fair.

GEORGE H. ROHE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE weather moderated somewhat yesterday, and towards evening there was quite a snow storm; however, the indications are not very favorable for an early resumption of navigation, and the general opinion among river men is that if the river remains for two or three weeks more, that it will be well, that business will be all the better it does open up. There is considerable freight floating along the river, especially at points possible by rail.

dispatches, which will be found in another will contain the latest intelligence from other

cases of four laborers against the steamer of Shreveport before Judge Weller in New last week, was decided in favor of the boat.

ADED coal barge at Buchanan's landing, foot Ira Avenue, Allegheny, went out into the 10 feet, Tuesday, and was with great difficulty ght from sinking.

Y. JOHN A. ARTHUR, who was river editor Cincinnati *Gazette*, about eight years ago nesday night, at Columbus, from the effects attack by rheumatism the previous Friday night.

New Orleans *Bulletin* doesn't vouch for the of the statement that the fan-tail of the Thorn was chawed off last trip by wolves and ers while that boat was lying up in Bayou

JAMES MERRIMAN, formerly a St. Louis and New Orleans steamboat clerk, after wards a commission sale grocer on Second street, bankrupt and runaway, went to Yeddo, Japan. An American saw him there recently, and says he seems to be doing a large business, as a merchant.

COMPETITION in the Harry county (Upper Cumberland) trade is on, just now, bravely, very, between Captain Lovell, of the Branstetter, and Captain Hyman, representing the B. H. Cooke and Eddyville. Tobacco is, we know, being freighted at $1 per hhd, and passengers are being carried, we expect, at 6 bits per dozen.

A VICKSBURG paper says:—Capt John Brown, of the W. S. Pike, is said to be the principal competitor for the Katie. His bid is $40,000, and he wants her for a Yazoo, New Orleans and Bayou Sara packet, to make three trips per week. Capt. Cannon is improving slowly, but steadily. It is now four months that he has been confined to his bed.

IN the Senate, on Wednesday, the steamboat bill was reconstituted to the Committe on Commerce, with the understanding that it should be reported back Saturday next. Mr. Chandler has given notice that he would press that bill in opposition to all others.

ST. PAUL dispatch says: Steamer Swallow, from St. Louis for Fort Benton, struck the Superior Depot, St. Paul, being transported from the Red river of the North. She rests on blocks and rollers for the passage of cars. She will be taken through to Moorhead next Sunday, when the cars are out, her width making it impossible to pass another train on the same track.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch, under date of 10th, says: A rise in the Osage River is looked for, as heavy rains are falling along that stream, on top of nine inches of snow. Should the rise come, the ice now being softened by a few days of warm weather, there will doubtless be disasters occur. The next twenty-four hours will go far to determine the state of the situation. It is estimated that a million dollars worth of pork is afloat in this vicinity, and if Will Do Will, an old Illinois River pilot, was burned to-day.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* of Thursday says:—A gentleman who came up from Lawrenceburg, Ind., this day gives information that a barge, ——No 1, was burned to the water's edge. The name is not remembered, but it may be one of those that broke away at Licking on the night of the 8th instant. There is also a barge in Wagner's yard being taken care of at Lawrenceburgh, which is owned by Wagner. He will want all the way to Louisville in search of. The barge, No 4, was caught at Lawrenceburg, but again got away.

[For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—50 bbls wax Loomis & Co; 1 car lumber Alcott & Ri; 10 do Hoffman & Co; 1 do Mellon Bro; 10 chairs D & Wickard; 1 bx mdse Bowman & Co; 1 do Hood & Co; R E Sellers & Co; 2 bxs fish W Boyd; 12 boxes mdse Smith & Co; 1 do Hood & Co; 5 bdls axes W Flaccus & Son; 7 bxs brushes Hill W & Co; 1 do mdse Bowman & Co; 1 bdl leather Bradley & Co; 50 do tin ware Beamer B & Co; 140 bags flour Bissell & Co; 1 bx mdse Bowman & Co; 21 bbls apples Aiken W & P; 10 kegs butter J & Hood; 2 bxs Young cigars E Pouratt & Co; 16 barrels g ware Cochran & Co; 1 bx mdse Bowman & Co; 2 bbls oil Rhodes Jacobs N & Co; 10 do apples E Ford & Co; 1 do do Means S & Co; 10 pkgs mdse Smithson & Hi; 6 bbls apples Bissell & Co; 1 bx mdse Bowman & Co; 1 bbl pork Leadbe Bro; 5 bbls butter Hood C & Co; 1 bx mdse Adam Dech & Co; 5 pkgs butter W H Clark & Co; 2 bbls apples Minnesota do $5.25@6.50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $5.50@6.50; Illinois $5.50@7; St. Louis $6@7.50; Milwaukee $5.75@6.75; red winter 73@80c. Oats quiet; mixed and white 48@52c.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—50 bx supplies J H Bob & co; 10 do T J Kennedy; 5 bbls oil Rhodes Jacobs N & Co; 5 do Hood & Co; 1 bx mdse A & W; 1 keg butter H J Mcfracken & brother; 9 pkgs mdse Hood & Co; 46 pkgs brooms and whips John Porterfield; 24 bbls oil Rhodes Jacobs N & Co; 1 bx mdse A Gold & Son; 10 do Wilber & Wallace; 17 bbls apples Bissell & Co; 1 bx mdse Bowman & Co; 1 do Hood & Co; 1 do Harley Franklin & Co; 1 do Hood & Co; 1 bx mdse Bowman & Co; 100 cases lard E H Myers & Co; 18 bbls spirits turpentine Hood & Co; 2 pkgs butter Hood C & Co; 1 car flour A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 do Hood & Co; 1 car hay Hood & Co; 4 cars flour T C Jenkins; 1 car hay M F Herron & Co; 2 cars wheat Marshall & Co; 1 do Whitaker & Co; 1 car hay Hood & Co; 1 do Bissell & Co; 1 do Hood & Co; 1 do Windsor & Co; 1 car hay M F Herron & Co; 1 do Hood & Co; 1 do Bissell & Co; 1 do Hood & Co; 1 do Bissell & Co; 1 do Hood & Co; 1 do Bissell

HOME NEWS.

Change of Time.

The patrons of the Connellsville Railroad will see, by reference to another column, that some changes have been made in the schedule of the arrival and departure of trains. The fact should be noted, as it may save trouble. The Connellsville is one of the best managed railroads that center in this city and much of its increased popularity is due to the untiring energy and never flagging vigor of the General Passenger Agent, Mr. S. C. Hough, who is ever on the *qui vive* to add to the comfort of travelers and the reputation of the route.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

The Thieves Foiled in Their Purposes.

Last night about ten o'clock an attempt was made to burglarize the wholesale and retail liquor store of Mr. P. H. McLafferty at No. 648 Penn avenue. The burglars attempted an entrance at the front door and had succeeded in getting it open, when they were discovered by some persons passing by, who gave the alarm. The thieves immediately decamped without being recognized. It is said Mr. McLafferty had between eleven and twelve hundred dollars in the store which he had paid to one Lynch in the evening. The burglars were not aware that the money had been paid over to another party, and it is thought they were after it.

WITHDRAWING FROM THE FIELD.

The South Side Insurance Company—A Voluntary Discontinuance of Business.

Official notice it seems has been given of the withdrawal from the insurance field of the South Side Insurance Company. This company was organized in 1873 and had a paid up capital of $50,000. They continued business with reasonable prospects of success until the general depression in business began to affect them as it did all other institutions.

Finding that the company was not doing a sufficiently profitable business, the Directors came to the prudent conclusion to discontinue it, and hence are now engaged in cancelling their policies. This was certainly the best course they could take and reflects credit upon the honesty of intention, and the business sagacity of the Directors.

BROKEN RAILS.

Accidents on the West Penn and Allegheny Valley Railroads.

The extreme cold weather during the past few days and nights, has been the cause of many broken rails on the several railroads. The express train on the West Penn road, coming to the city yesterday morning, broke a rail in four places a short distance south of Kennedy's Station, throwing one piece of the iron forty feet from the track. Though the train was traveling at a lively rate of speed, fortunately it was not thrown from the track. The rear trucks of the last coach, however, jumped off the rail and on again in a few seconds of time, doing no damage beyond giving the few passengers in the car a little shaking up.

The Hulton Accommodation on the Allegheny Valley railroad, due yesterday morning at half past six o'clock, encountered a broken rail a few miles west of Morning Side Station which tore the tire off one of the driving wheels and broke the lever. The train came very near being thrown from the track, but fortunately no other damage occurred to it than the delay of the train for an hour. The engineer deserves credit for his care and skill in bringing his train to town with an engine on three wheels. Another engine would have been substituted for the crippled one, but when the turntable was reached nearly two miles below the accident, it was found to be so frozen that the exchange of engines was impracticable. So the the train was brought in by an engine minus one of its wheels.

DR. HUNTER'S CASE.

He is Released from Custody in Two Thousand Dollars Bail.

It will be remembered by our readers that Dr. Hunter was sentenced to the Work house for ten months and to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, on last Saturday by Judge Sterrett, for assaulting Dr. Floyd last fall, in a building on Sixth avenue. Before pronouncing sentence, Judge Sterrett remarked that had the jury found the prisoner guilty of felonious assault he would have thought their verdict a just one. Dr. Hunter was tried at the December term of the Quarter Sessions Court, on the indictment being for felonious assault and battery, and was convicted of simple assault. A motion was made by his counsel in arrest of judgment, and in the argument it was held that the prisoner having been tried for a felony could not be convicted of simple assault. Judges Sterrett and Stowe opposed this view of the case but Judge Collier dissented from their decision. This matter having been settled, sentence was duly passed as stated. The counsel for the defendant took out a writ of error upon this point on Monday, which they carried to the Supreme Court, now in session at Philadelphia when they obtained an order from that tribunal to have the proceedings stayed and at the same time, admitting the Doctor to bail until the question is finally decided. Yesterday afternoon yesterday, measures were taken to secure his freedom, and a bond was made out for the requisite amount, upon which Mr. A. P. Norton became surety, and a release from custody was signed by the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court which gave the prisoner his freedom. It case the Supreme Court affirms the decision of the Court below the matter will stand just where it started from and the Doctor will have to serve out his sentence.

CITY HEALTH REGULATORS.

Financial Statements — Independent Powers to be Asked From the Legislature.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The members present were Messrs. Asdale, McCann, Backofen, Fleming, Graham, Thomas, McCandless, Arthurs and Slagle. The latter gentleman, from the Finance Committee, reported that the Board had been granted an appropriation of $18,000 for 1875, and that Select Council had approved the grant. Some discussion followed upon the propriety of awarding the contract for the erection of the proposed hospital in the Thirteenth ward, but it was decided to defer action in the matter until Common Council concurs in the appropriation ordinance.

The Health officer presented the annual report of Wm. R. Hays, Treasurer of the Board during 1874. It showed the receipts to be $12,215.71, and the expenditures $11,681.05, leaving on hand a balance of $534.66.

Health officer Gray presented the following account of the receipts and expenditures of the office last year:

Received from permits	$1,333 50
" " fines, decreasing	650 50
	$2,184 00
Expenditures	155 72
Balance	$2,028 28

Both reports were received and filed.

The bond of Dr. Arthurs, Treasurer of the Board, was presented and approved, and the salary of the Solicitor was fixed at the same sum as last year.

Dr. Asdale presented the following:

Resolved,—That a special committee of three, of whom the President of the Board shall be one, shall be appointed to act, in conjunction with the Solicitor of the Board, whose duty it shall be to prepare a draft of an Act of Assembly, which, when acted upon and adopted by the Board, shall establish the Board of Health of this city as a body independent of Councils; also extend the jurisdiction and authority of the Board of Health so that it may best subserve the interests and welfare of the public; also,

Resolved—That the Secretary is hereby authorized to advertise in conformity with the provisions of law, the intention of the Board of Health to apply to the Legislature for a special act.

The first resolution was adopted and the second was postponed until the Committee provided for in the first submits a report. The Chairman appointed as the Committee, in addition to himself, Messrs. Asdale and Graham.

Adjourned.

HINTS ON HOUSEHOLD TASTE.

BY SIR CHAS. C. EASTLAKE.

On Wall Paper—Selection I.

"In the middle age it was customary to decorate the walls of the most rooms of a public building with tapestry, and that a rich and obtained which [illegible] it is ob-

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Session of Select Branch Yesterday.

The Appropriation Ordinance Discussed and Adopted as Recommended—More Water Works Money.

A special meeting of the Select branch of Pittsburgh Councils was held on Friday, February 13, 1875.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Anderson, Arnholt, Atkinson, Atterbury, Ballentine, Barckley, Braun, Breed, Brown, Clark, Dannells, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, Doyle, Fetterman, Fox, Froehlich, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Holliday, House, Howard, Hunter, Jeremy Littell, Liddell Macfarlane, Metzgar Meyer, Mitchell, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, J. G. McCandless, McComb, McClarg, McCune, McKee, Negley, O'Neil, Rafferty, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Taylor, Waring, Weldin, and President Gross.

The following gentlemen were absent: Messrs. Bates, Bissell, Buckley, Chislett, Epping, Evans, Jones, Keebler, Kerman, Kerr, Kestner, Knapp, MacConnell, McGimpsey, Perry, Ray, Scheck, Schild, and Smith.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

President Gross stated the object of the session to be the consideration of the ordinance making appropriations for the ensuing year.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Finance Committee, presented their report accompanied by the Appropriation Ordinance. The latter provides that the City tax shall be levied on all property taxable for State and County purposes to the amount of three and one-half mills on each dollar of valuation, except on property designated as rural, which shall be assessed at two-thirds the foregoing rate. This exception, however, is to have force and effect only so far as it is not affected, annulled or limited by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Kitty Roup case, and in the event of said rural property being removed from the rural class by said decision, such property shall then be assessed the full rate. The rate of Fire tax is fixed at one mill, Water Works Interest tax at one and one-third mills, and Sinking Fund tax at one mill, but with the same provision regarding rural property as applies to the City tax. Old city special tax is fixed at three-fourths of a mill and Lawrenceville special tax at one mill. The rate of special tax levied on the South Side boroughs to pay their indebtedness is as follows: Ormsby one mill, East Birmingham three and one-half mills, St. Clair one mill, Allentown one-third of a mill, Mt. Washington one mill, Union one-sixth of a mill, Temperanceville three mills and four mills to pay annual instalments on bonds issued since consolidation for grading and paving of Main street, and Birmingham one mill to redeem bonds and pay interest on same issued since consolidation for grading and paving milder old borough laws. The business tax is levied as follows: Upon all goods, wares and merchandise and all articles of trade and commerce, one and one-fourth mills on each dollar of sales. Upon all goods, wares &c., sold by commission merchants, one and one-fourth mills. Upon all yearly sales of persons engaged in retailing liquors twelve mills. Upon actual yearly sales of auctioneers, six mills. Upon the gross commission of merchandise brokers, forwarding and commission merchants, not including commission on sales, fifteen mills. Upon the average line of discounts of brokers, bankers and banking institutions, one mill. Upon the gross receipts of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express and telegraph companies, three mills. Upon the gross receipts of billiard tables and bowling alleys, fifteen mills. The schedule of water rents for 1875 is increased twenty-five per cent. over the assessment for 1874.

The ordinance was taken up *seriatim*, and during the discussion on its provisions Mr. FETTERMAN moved that the South Side be exempted from water works interest tax. The yeas and nays were called, with the following result: Ayes, 14; nays, 27. The motion was lost. Every South Side member voted aye.

When the clause fixing the rate of taxation on the business of retail liquor dealing was reached, Mr. DANNALS moved that the millage be reduced from twelve to ten mills.

Mr. LITTELL said that at his earnest solicitation the Finance Committee had reduced the millage from fifteen to twelve mills, for which he felt gratified.

Mr. DANNALS called the ayes and nays on his motion, and it was lost by a vote of 7 ayes to 34 nays.

When the discussion was over, and all the sections of the ordinance had been adopted *seriatim*, it came up for final action, and was adopted by a vote of 34 to 7, eight ayes to four nays, including the appropriations as published in yesterday's GAZETTE. The nays were Messrs. Ballentine, Fetterman, Goldthorpe, and Holliday.

President Gross said the presence of only forty-two members of Council out of seventy was not a very creditable showing, particularly when a bill of such importance as the appropriation ordinance demanded consideration, but the part which its beauty and song, omitting the part which penetrates to the dividing of marrow and bone,—is a perilous compromise.—*Methodist Recorder*.

Mr. SHIPTON presented an act of Assembly authorizing the city to borrow $700,000 for the completion of the new water works. He asked its approval by Councils before submitting it to the Legislature.

Mr. ARNHOLT moved to postpone, but it was lost. The act was then approved by a vote of 33 ayes to 8 nays.

Mr. AIKEN presented a resolution for a special meeting on Monday, to consider the Act of Assembly for an equitable assessment in the city. Passed.

Mr. SHIPTON presented a report relative to the payment of sums of money due contractors for the improvement of Locust street and Brady street sewer. Approved.

The ordinance passed in Common Council, changing the place of holding elections in the first precinct of the Fourteenth ward, to the market house on Miltenberger street, was passed.

The ordinance reducing the pay of police was laid over and made the special order for the next meeting.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE presented a resolution requesting the Fire Commission to provide better protection for the South Side hill wards. Passed.

Adjourned.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad—Meeting of the Stockholders—The Finances of the Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company was held in Philadelphia on Wednesday when the annual report of Mr. John Scott, President of the Company, was read, showing its financial status, as follows:

Total earnings, 1873	$1,067,733 20
Total earnings, 1874	846,851 72
Total expenses, 1873	274,196 41
Total expenses, 1874	562,119 68
Net earnings, 1873	342,737 55
Net earnings, 1874	284,732 04
Decrease	$58,005 01

On motion the report was received and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form, with such suggestions bearing upon the future prospects of the road as the President may see fit to furnish the stockholders.

Mr. Scott stated that the condition of the road's affairs have improved considerably, but he would not at present go into details.

The financial report shows the assets of the company to be as follows:

Construction and equipment	$ 9,614,313 00
Materials on hand	48,352 39
Contingent fund, bonds rede'd	20,258 66
Due from agents	3,873 41
Balance in hand of Treasurer	45,404 06
Individuals and companies	59,083 98
Titusville and Pattroleum Center Railroad Company	164,421 62
Sundry assets not available	82,225 68
Total	$10,008,832 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 4,959,450 00
First mortgage bonds	2,560,000 00
Consolidated mortgage	1,100,000 00
Due other railroad companies	136,755 88
Unpaid vouchers and pay-rolls	110,995 77
Miscellaneous liabilities	31,945 72
Profit and loss, to balance	1,050,384 81
Total	$10,008,832 22

Mr. G. S. Fox deprecated a foreclosure on the company's bonds. He hoped it would be found possible to pay the interest on them that such a result might be averted. In the event of a foreclosure litigation would ensue, and that would be worse than all. He would move that the interest on them be paid did he not fear that such a motion would lead to a long debate.

Mr. Scott replied that the company was in default last May and stands in about the one condition now.

F. was decided in his convictions that rest should be paid, even if it had ed by loan or advances from the in order that the courts might om blotting the organization

then read a letter from ating that the $500,000 Transportation Com- to be sued out. A this judgment, as ush. the foreclosure lockholders. settling the the road was rather take than have it

committee ld pay the ould be re- ten held, e meet- Lyon, sburgh, on W. agner, hiladel- sooks, Book nfen- and shed.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

To show a *heart* grief rent,
To starve thy sin,
Not bin;
And that's to keep thy Lent.

USUAL services in the Liberty street M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, to-morrow. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. R. T. Miller.

REV. DR. KEER, editor of the *United Presbyterian*, will preach in the First U. P. Church, Allegheny, (Union avenue) tomorrow morning.

REV. SAMUEL REINKE, the oldest Bishop of the Moravian Church in America, died recently at Bethlehem, Pa., in the eighty-third year of his age.

H. G. MENDENHALL, of Coatesville, Pa., and of the last class of Allegheny Theological Seminary, has been called to the Third church of Fort Wayne.

SERVICES on Sunday at the Colored Episcopal Mission, No. 52 Wylie street, Rev. W. F. Floyd, rector, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M Sunday school at 1:30 P. M.

THERE will be preaching by Rev. T. M. Watson, of Allegheny Seminary, at the South Side U. P. Mission, Ormond Hall, tomorrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

A RELIGIOUS meeting will be held in the chapel of the Castle Shannon Camp grounds to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock and will continue for several days.

MR. JAMES HENRY, a student of theology at the Allegheny U. P. Seminary, will preach in the Third U. P. church, Allegheny City, to-morrow at the usual hours.

REV. I. N. BAIRD, D. D., pastor of South Common M. E. church, having been sick and out of his pulpit for two Sundays, resumes his place to-morrow morning and evening.

THE noon meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms will be led by W. K. Jennings, Esq. Subject—"Ebal and Gerizim," the Sunday school lesson for to-morrow. All are invited.

REV. E. B. SNYDER will preach in the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning on the subject "Filled with the Spirit." The subject at night will be "Fragments."

THE ladies of South Common M. E. church forwarded to the Kansas sufferers last week a box of valuable clothing, shoes, stockings, &c., and in addition a considerable sum of money.

THE Greensburg *Herald* says that the Rev. Wm. E. Hamilton will ask the Presbytery to dissolve his pastoral relation at Livermore, and that he contemplates removing to Washington county.

PROF. S. J. WILSON, of the Western Theological Seminary, will deliver the annual address to the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of Dr. Swift's church, Allegheny, on to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

REV. OSCAR HUGO, a Hungarian minister, who was banished from Hungary by order of the Pope, has come to this city. U. P. church, Allegheny, (Rev. J. F. Witherspoon, Pastor,) to-morrow afternoon.

REV. DR. A. D. CLARKE, pastor of the Sixth U. P. church, Allegheny, who has been ill for several days past with typhoid fever, is considered out of danger, and it is hoped will soon be able to resume his ministerial duties again.

REV. W. J. ROBINSON, pastor of the First church, Allegheny, has been an invalid for some time, and it is feared that he may not expect to be able to occupy his pulpit again much, if any, before the 1st of April. His trouble is a spinal affection.

BISHOP WOOD, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Archbishop by the Pope, the news of his confirmation having arrived on Thursday last. Nothing has as yet been heard of the reported appointment of Bishop Donenec, of this city, as a Cardinal.

REV. ASHER MOORE, of Cleveland, will occupy the pulpit of the First Universalist church, corner of Third avenue and Grant street, to-morrow, 14th, morning and evening. Subject in the morning: "Sleep;" in the evening: "The Equality of Man."

PROF. J. R. W. SLOANE, D. D., of the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, will lecture to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian church, Penn avenue and Seventh street. Subject—"The Bible and Development Theories," the tenth lecture in the Y. M. C. A. course.

THE Sacramental service will be observed in the Fifth Ward U. P. church to-morrow. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Knox, at 10½ A. M.; communion proper will take place in the afternoon at three o'clock. The pastor hours and preaches for the Rev. S. R. Frazier, of the Third U. P. church, this city, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Wm. Young, of the Reformed Presbyterian church, this city, will preach.

THE Rev. W. G. Moorehead has been released from his charge at Xenia, Ohio, and accepted the call to the pastorate of the Fourth U. P. church, Allegheny. He is expected to preach in the Fourth church on the last Sabbath of this month, and he will move to Allegheny about the 1st of April. Mr. Moorehead is one of the Faculty of the Theological Seminary at Xenia, and he will have to remain there until the present session is over.

THE old Gospel is the newest and best, after all. The Word which was from the beginning, is the only word of life and power to-day. Accordingly the Gospel is presented without alloy, without fear, without any attempt to apologize for its awful bearings upon the sinner. It is the whole truth which saves the soul. To wilfully withhold the part which is not pleasant to

POLITICAL.

Candidates' Suggestion Meetings in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The following additional meetings have been held and candidates suggested as indicated:

FOURTEENTH WARD—CITIZENS.

Select Council—James B. Glass, Richard E. Breed. Common Council—(two to nominate)—Ph. Graede, W. H. Dauler, E. S. Ward, J. L. McElheny, James Reynolds. School Directors—George Siebold, W. B. Evans, C. Barr, G. Gerner, W. H. Holmes. Alderman—J. D. McDonough, A. Burnett. J. H. Liput, Wm. M. Murray. Board of Revision—J. McGinnis, Edw. Davis, Sr., M. Mawhiney. General Assessor—(one to nominate)—Samuel Glass, Jas. Clark, Jas. Darragh, Geo. Faucett. District Assessors—First precinct—Henry Freese: Second precinct—Nelson Davis. Third precinct—Wm. A. Harrison. Fourth precinct—E. D. Wilt. Fifth precinct—H. Smith. Constable—H. Chadwick. The primary election will be held this evening between 4 and 7 o'clock.

FIRST WARD—CITIZENS.

Select Council, W. B. Hunter, James Rees; Common, John Cuthbert and James Quinn; School Directors, Charles Neil, Geo. Perkins; Alderman, Matthew Keep, J. G. Milligan; Judges, first district, August Beck, second district, John Owens, third district, Robert Elliott; Inspectors, first, David Campbell, second, James Hunter, third, W. W. Fullerton; Board of Revision, George W. Coffin. Assessor of ward, William Latimer; Constable, Thomas Maxwell; Committee to conduct primary, Samuel Milligan, Inspector; John Hazlett, Judge; John Evans, Inspector.

FOURTH WARD—REPUBLICAN.

The Republicans of the Fourth ward met last night and suggested the following candidates: Select Council (unexpired term of John R. McCune), Wm. A. Herron; full term, Harry Darlington; Common Council, W. W. Thompson; Board of Revision, Gilbert L. Follansbee; Alderman, James Donaldson, Wm. J. White; Constable, Samuel Bowden; Ward Assessor, A. P. Thompson; School Directors, Dr. J. W. Shaw, Michael M. Whitmore.

FOURTH WARD—DEMOCRATIC.

Select Council, unexpired term—James M. Bailey. Select Council—Dr. E. W. Swentzel. Common Council—Wm. G. Mc Cleary, Sr. Alderman—Bernard McKenna. Ward Constable—R. J. Koehler. Ward Assessor —John M. Johnson, C. Barchfeld. Election Board—First precinct—Judge, Jno. H. Bailey; Inspector, John Sturgeon; Assessor, P. J. Sweeney. Second precinct—Judge, D. P. Richart. Inspector, Francis McShane; Assessor, Henry McMullen. Third precinct—Judge, Dr. S. C. Rhodes'. Inspector, Wm. Scott; Assessor, J. P. Smith'

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—CITIZENS.

Select Council, H. G. Imhoff; Common Council, John Garsier, Henry Gerber, T. D. Casey; School Directors—George Mc Cracken, Alex Campbell; Alderman—George Kibler; Director of Poor—Dr. Geo. Reimer; Assessor, John G. Young; Alderman, Thomas M. Brady; Constable, James Little; First District, Judge, H. Mosely; Inspectors, A. K. Henderson, A. M. Keppler, Second district, Judge, S. B. Ross; Inspectors, Lewis Fauley, George Cook. Third district, Judge, W. H. Austin; Inspectors Theo. Stonerod, Joseph Tyson; School Director, Second district, Jas. Balsinger, Third Directors, Third district, C. Hess, M.D. Furrer, State district—First district, Thos. D. Wilson; Revisor, Second district, Q. O. McMinn; Revisor, Third district, Wm. McCombs.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—DEMOCRATIC.

Alderman, Charles Ruhe; Select Council, Peter Fairley; Common Council, John Walker; School Directors, James Patterson, Sr., Phillip Zell; Constable, Jasper Boyle.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—DEMOCRATIC.

Alderman—John W. Carle. Select Council—Gregor Fox. Common Council—Peter Heisel, Theo. Stoneman, Jr., Wm. Geofke. Revisor—Jacob Dressel. School Directors—Harry Goehing, Wash. Beck. Constable—Leonard Strickler.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—CITIZENS.

Select Council—S. W. Hare. Common Council—Jos. Hrdlich. School Directors—Adam Ellis, W. Shipton; Alderman—Eli Shick. Assessor—John Y Foagessor. Revisor—Thomas G. Jones. Constable—Benj. Barnes.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD — CITIZENS' REFORM TICKET.

Alderman—A. Campbell. School Directors—Hugh Neal, Jr., Mawhinney. Select Council—Jas. McKay. Common Council—Joseph Hall. Assessor—C. M. Johnston. Board of Revision—S. G. Lonh. Constable—Archibald Scott. Election Board—First precinct—Judge, S. P. Peters. Inspectors, Augustus Steiner and Wm. Boyd. Second precinct—Judge, John Rice; Inspectors, W. G. Warren and Capt. S. Cadman.

Allegheny City.

FIRST WARD—REPUBLICAN.

Select Council—Thomas M. Bayne; Common Council—William Longden, Thomas Sedgwick. School Directors—Thomas Marshall, C. Carpenter, Wm. McMillen. Judge of Election—John M. Kelsey; Inspectors of Election—Charles Wall, Joseph Swan. Assessor—Robert White; William Rapp; Constable—James Herron; Alderman—John S. Edgar.

FIRST WARD—CITIZENS.

Select Council—Adam Bepler. Common Council—W. P. Bedell and Wm. Neely. Alderman—C. Harbaugh, G. W. Lyon. Assessor—Henry Lindsey, H. Arnold, Donald. School Directors—Three years: Thos. Marshall, C. A. Carpenter; two years; Malcolm Hay. Assessor—Wm. Rapp. Judge of Election—J. M. Kelsey. Inspector—F. M. Culbertson. Constable—D. Hunter.

SIXTH WARD—DEMOCRATIC.

Select Council—Peter Fairley; Common Council—John Garsier, Henry Gerber, T. D. Casey; School Directors—George McCracken, Alex Campbell; Alderman—George Kibler; Director of Poor—Dr. Geo. Reimer; Assessor, John G. Young; Alderman, Thomas M. Brady; Constable, James Little; First District, Judge, H. Mosely; Inspectors, A. K. Henderson, A. M. Keppler, Second district, Judge, S. B. Ross; Inspectors, Lewis Fauley, George Cook. Third district, Judge, W. H. Austin; Inspectors Theo. Stonerod, Joseph Tyson; School Director, Second district, Jas. Balsinger, Third Directors, Third district, C. Hess, M.D. Furrer, State district—First district, Thos. D. Wilson; Revisor, Second district, Q. O. McMinn; Revisor, Third district, Wm. McCombs.

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